The Builder.

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Notes on Egyptian Irrigation.

WHILE recognising the valuable aid furnished by the Nile Reservoir Works, the point should be emphasised that the satisfactory completion of the works in question represents merely a portion of the inestimable services rendered to Egypt by the Public Works Department. Therefore, in the following notes we propose to make some general reference to the duties performed by the irrigation authorities and to the various engineering works carried out by them in different parts of Egypt. Some of these works, quite apart from what are popularly termed the Nile dams, are of considerable magnitude, and if executed in Great Britain would have been heralded with much blowing of trumpets. Having been executed in Egypt by public servants who are accustomed to doing great deeds in a quiet and modest way, they are scarcely known in this country outside official circles.

In the first place, we will briefly outline the natural conditions of the water supply in 1902, as stated in the last report of the Public Works Department, so that subsequent references to engineering and administrative work may be more intelligible to our readers.

Throughout the early summer months of 1902 the levels of the Nile were very low, and during the three succeeding months the increase was very slow. In August the level at the Aswân gauge was more than 1·30 mètres lower than any previous records for the same date, and nearly 2·50 mètres lower than the average level for the same date of the thirty years ending 1892. At the same time the Soudan gauges recorded ominously low water levels and showed no indication of improvement. As late as the early part of September the levels remained unprecedently bad, and anxiety was very generally entertained as to the supplies for the country to the south of Cairo.

At the last moment, however, the situation was saved by a most welcome rise of the Blue Nile and a belated flood in the Atbara river. The characteristic features of this, the fourth bad flood in succession, were the abnormally low levels maintained during August and the unexpected rise in September at a time when no precedent existed for any improvement.

Considering the condition of things as stated above in brief outline, it is abundantly clear that exceptional measures were very necessary for ekeing out the scanty supplies of water, and it may assist our readers to appreciate the assistance rendered by the Nile dams and other irrigation works if we state in general terms the nature of the regulations in question.

Except in a few localities, the cultivation of rice was prohibited, as the canal "rotations" governing the supply of water to agriculturists were drawn up so as to devote all available water to cotton-growing areas, and the sowing of maize was prohibited except by special authority from the Public Works Ministry. Earthen dams were built near the sea in the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, to prevent the ingress of sea water and to act as storage reservoirs. The Delta barrage was regulated to prevent any waste of water and to take full advantage of the first rise of the river, while the Asyût barrage was partly closed during the summer to secure the adequate irrigation of Middle Egypt and the Fayoum Province. The Afteh pumping station on the Rosetta branch of the Nile was temporarily used to draw water from the river, thereby increasing the supply of the Mahmudiyeh Canal, the great water-way connecting Alexandria with the Nile.

In Lower Egypt, as Sir R. H. Brown, Inspector-General of Irrigation in Lower Egypt, says in his report to the Under-Secretary of State, there was not enough water to satisfy the demands of the cultivators or to permit unrestricted cultivation. In Upper Egypt, where basin irrigation has not yet been replaced to any considerable extent by perennial irrigation, there was the same shortness of water, and Mr. Verschoyle, Inspector-General of Irrigation in Upper Egypt, tells us in his last report that considerable anxiety was felt throughout the country in the summer of 1902. South of Asyût, basin irrigation is entirely dependent upon the important canals supplied by the Nile, and at the time when these feeders should have been running full the river levels were so low that in many cases water could not enter the canals at all.

Having now before us a brief statement of the conditions characterising the water supply of 1902, we will direct attention to the various engineering works which permitted the administration to make the best use of the supplies available, commencing with Upper Egypt.

The whole of the Nile flood of 1902 passed through the sluices of the Aswân

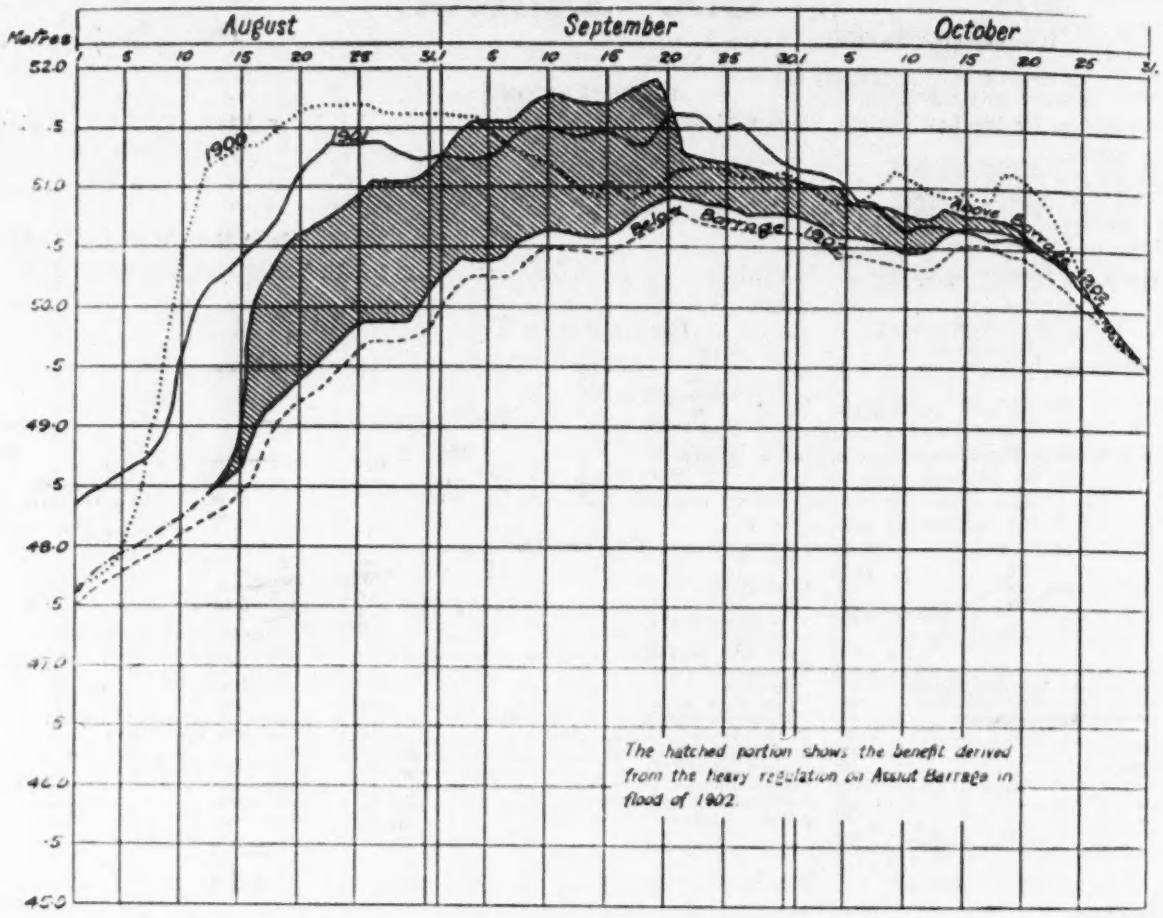

Fig. 1.

dam, a work which is designed simply as an aid to irrigation after the flood has passed. Owing to the low state of the river after the flood, and recognising the desirability of avoiding interference with navigation, the filling of the reservoir was commenced at the early date of October 20 and finished by the end of January, 1903.

Mr. A. L. Webb, Director-General of Reservoirs, states in his report that regulation was carried out very satisfactorily after a few days' experience in manipulation of the sluice-gates, and that the effect on the river levels was scarcely perceptible.

Turning now to the Asyût barrage, we may remark that at the commencement of 1902 only part of the parapet remained unfinished, this being completed and the regulating gates fixed in position before the middle of February in the following year. All subsidiary works were completed by the end of May, when the work was taken over by the Egyptian Government. The essential function of the Asyût barrage, it will be remembered, is to raise the level of the river above the intakes of the great arterial canals which afford the greater portion of the water supplies to the northern districts of Upper Egypt.

Owing to the conditions prevalent during August in this part of the country, it was decided, in the interests of flood irrigation, to completely close the new Asyût barrage on August 15. The result of this operation was to raise the level of the river so that a very fair flood supply was afforded in the Ibrahimiyeh Canal, and what would have been a disastrous year for Middle Egypt was converted into a fairly good one. Fig. 1 shows the benefit derived from the regulation at Asyût, as indicated by the gauge at the head of the Ibrahimiyeh Canal. The barrage remained closed until September 19, when the flood attained its maximum and anxiety was at an end. It is extremely gratifying to report that, although only completed a few months before, the barrage stood this test remarkably well, and rendered most invaluable service throughout Middle Egypt, the Fayoum, and West Gizeh Province.

Mr. Webb says that it is very difficult to estimate the monetary value of the benefits secured through the instrumentality of the Asyût barrage. In his opinion the direct and indirect gain was certainly not less, and in all probability was more, than 600,000*l*. As the cost of the barrage and subsidiary works, exclusive of the Ibrahimiyeh Canal regulator and lock, was only 720,000*l*., it will be seen that the works practically paid for themselves in the very first year of operation. This is a most significant result, and it should serve to encourage those who have been inclined in the past to begrudge the spending of money upon irrigation works in Egypt.

The Director-General of Reservoirs repeats the recommendation made in the report of 1899 that two barrages similar to that at Asyût are much needed in Upper Egypt. The effect of these would be to reduce or to abolish entirely the large areas of "sharaki" lands, which do not retain moisture long enough to permit the ripening of crops without additional irrigation. Further, the additional barrages would greatly improve the irrigation and the value of certain large tracts of basin lands in low and average floods, the areas in question being so situated that they can only receive proper flood irrigation in years of more than average flood.

We emphasise the point here raised because it is very important that everyone should be made to realise the urgent need still existing in Egypt for further irrigation works. The Nile dams, of which we have heard so much of late, are undoubtedly of the greatest value, but they are really no more than a small instalment of the engineering works necessary for the service of the country.

A section of the Ibrahimiyeh Canal regulator and lock is given in Fig. 2, the work including a regulator of nine openings, each 5 mètres wide, and a lock 8·50 mètres wide. These new works were undertaken simultaneously with the Asyût barrage, being practically completed in 1901, and the remaining parts of the superstructure were finished before the end of March, 1902, the erection of the ironwork being concluded by the end of June. The importance of the Ibrahimiyeh Canal may be realised by the statement that the mean discharge in the canal from April to June averaged more than 11,000,000 cubic mètres per day, and that the areas irrigated by it aggregate upwards of 150,000 acres.

Regulation of the Asyût barrage afforded a very fair flood supply in the Ibrahimiyeh Canal, and the completion of the new head regulator proved of much value.

The Bahr Yusuf, which, with the Hassan Wassif Canal, supplies the Fayoum Province, was also well maintained. The discharge in this ancient waterway from April to June averaged 2,720,000 cubic mètres per day, and the mean summer discharge entering the Fayoum was 1,600,000 cubic mètres per day, as compared with 765,948 cubic mètres daily, the mean of five previous low years since 1891. The mean for four high years during the same period was 1,739,658 cubic mètres per diem.

These figures show very conclusively the great advantage resulting from the new works at Asyût, for in a poor year the water supply was not far short of that afforded during four good years under previously existing conditions.

We will now refer briefly to administrative work connected with flood irrigation in Upper Egypt. Only those who have made a study of the subject are able to form a just conception of the extraordinary network of canals, siphons, and drains by which the land is intersected, of the wonderful chains of embanked basins, or "hods," into which it is divided, and of the numberless regulators, sluices, escapes, and other structures provided for controlling the flow of the flood waters. Any detailed reference to flood irrigation would be perfectly unintelligible unless accompanied with a series of maps, and we cannot do more than to allude in the briefest terms to the nature of the duties performed under the direction of the Inspector-General of Irrigation during the season 1902.

For the control of the flood waters regulators were closed, escapes were opened, canals were dammed by "sadds," cuts and small channels were made, canal banks were repaired, and embankments were built round high tracts in numerous basins, to insure the equable distribution of water. As the flood wave was directed over the face of the land, the great valves in the huge system of conduits were further regulated, so as to permit the waters to flow away through the tail escapes of the various chains of basins. Everything possible was done to provide for the needs of cultivators, but in many areas the levels were not sufficient to permit the required flow.

In the report for 1901 a list was given of some seventy works shown to be necessary for the improvement of flood irrigation in Upper Egypt. Twenty of these were completed during 1902. The works then executed comprised the lengthening and remodelling of canals, the construction of new canals, drains, escapes, siphons, head regulators, and culverts.

Expenditure was also incurred for the purpose of reducing "sharaki" areas, in making new distributory channels, in deepening existing channels, and in building banks around the higher portions of various basins, river sabels, and islands. Some of these works were of temporary character, and others remain as permanent improvements. The total "sharaki" area avoided in the provinces of Aswân, Kena, Girga, Asyût, Miniyeh, and Beni-Suef, as the result of these works, is estimated by the Inspector-General at 77,773 feddans (about 81,660 acres). A good idea of the improvement effected within recent years may be gathered from the fact that the total "sharaki" area has been reduced from 791,691 acres in 1877 to 107,100 acres in 1902.

A great deal more was undertaken or advanced in the same season under the head of "Special Works," chargeable to a special Caisse credit and to a special grant from the ordinary budget. Projects of this kind included a large number of items, of which we can only mention some of the more important.

Work on the west of Yusufi basins, commenced in 1899 and finished in 1902, comprised the construction of two important regulators, each really deserving the title of "barrage," three new regulating bridges, quarters for staff and storehouses, and the embankment of new basins, the total cost being 211,013*l.*

The Mazurah regulator, consisting of twenty-five 3-mètre sluices with a lock and lift bridge, was completed in 1902, at a total cost of 55,589*l.* This regulator proved of great service in preventing "sharaki" in the Beni-Suef basins, and improved the drainage of the perennial area in Fashu Markaz. Considerable progress was made with the extensive remodelling projects in the Fayoum, and, as the total expenditure at the end of 1902 was above 220,000*l.*, some estimate may be formed of the extensive character of the operations.

In a district known as the Projects Circle some equally important works received attention, comprising the conversion of large basin areas in Asyût and Miniyeh provinces into perennially irrigated tracts, this conversion being rendered possible by the completion of the

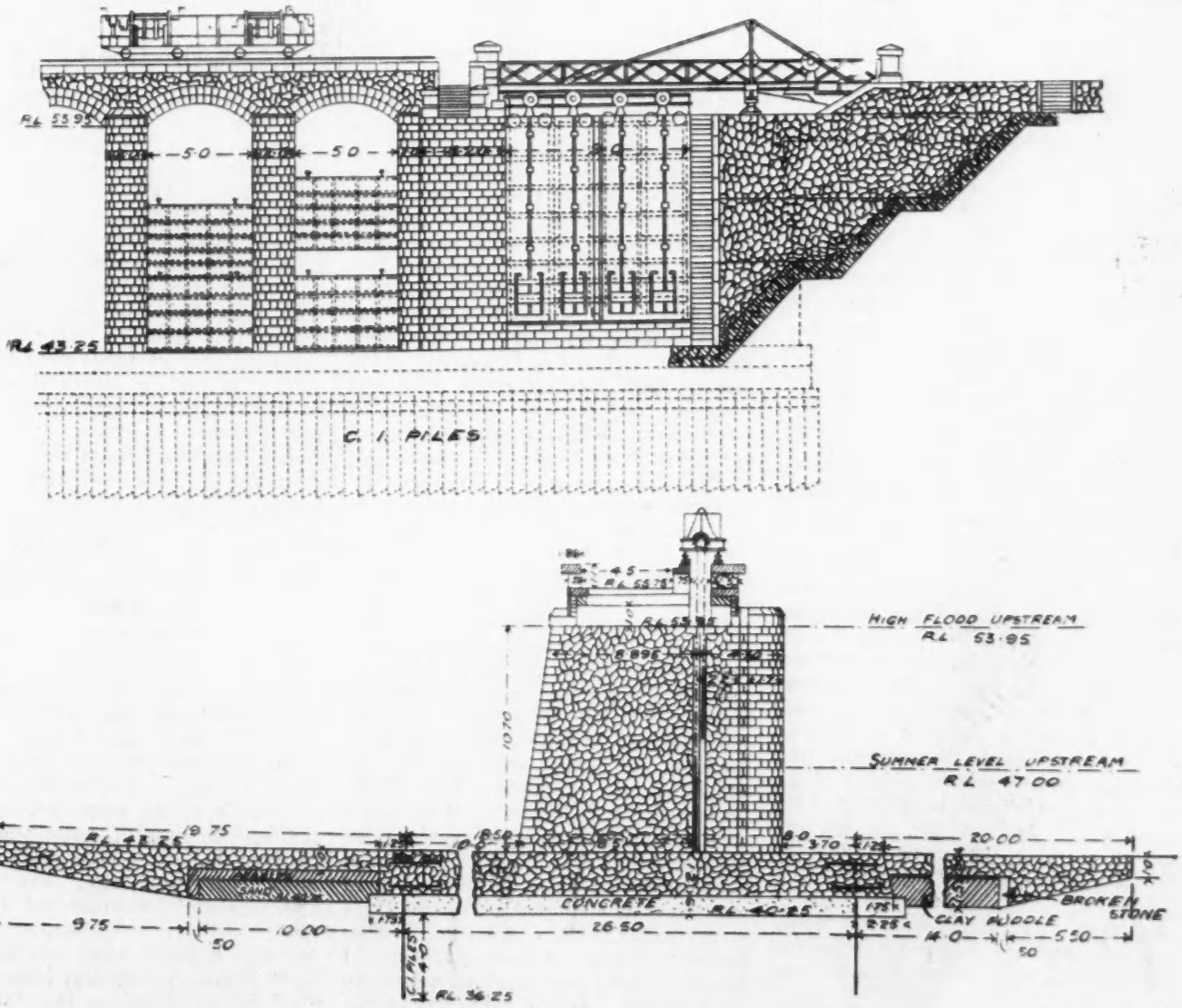

FIG. 2.

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Aswân dam. Among other works being carried out in this district the widening of the Ibrahimiyeh Canal is the most notable, the expenditure for the year amounting to nearly 34,000*l.*, and the total up to that date to about 62,000*l.*

The total expenditure on the works mentioned in the report of the Inspector-General of Irrigation for Upper Egypt during the year amounted to 598,143*l.*, quite independently of the Nile Reservoir accounts, and the extent of the improvements effected in canals and other waterways may be gathered from the following statement, which gives the length of new and remodelled banks and channels in kilomètres :—

New irrigation channels	407.910	kilos.
Remodelled channels	53.500	,,
New drains	238.800	,,
Remodelled drains	152.700	,,
New banks	2.880	,,
Total	855.790	,,

We have already referred to the general conditions of water supply in Lower Egypt, and to the advantages obtained by regulation of the Delta barrage, the usefulness of which was much increased, as in the previous year, by the new weirs which were described in a previous article.* Although the irrigation system of the Delta is in a far more highly-developed condition than that of Upper Egypt, there still remains a very large amount of work to be done before the whole of the country can be adequately used for the purpose of cultivation.

The Zifteh barrage, finally completed in 1903, is one of the most important irrigation works in Lower Egypt, and is situated on the Damietta branch of the Nile. Designs for this structure were prepared years ago by Sir William Willcocks, and, in spite of the additional supplies of water rendered available by the repair and improvement of the Cairo barrage, it was still found desirable to provide some further means of control. By the construction of the Zifteh barrage a new point of supply has been afforded from the Nile to the great irrigation canals of the Delta about the middle of their respective courses. Consequently, the northern districts of Lower Egypt receive supplies during July for then existing demands, and during August water is admitted to the southern canal systems. In former times the water supplied to the latter systems from the main feeder was intended not simply for irrigation, but also for the purpose of forcing supplies towards the northern canal systems. It is therefore evident that the main function of the new barrage is to store water, so that the northern canals may have an independent supply of their own. The Zifteh barrage is really a regulating bridge, similar in general construction to the Asyût barrage and the Ibrahimiyeh Canal regulator illustrated in Fig. 2, and is designed to hold up 4 mètres of water. It comprises fifty openings, each 5 mètres wide, with an abutment pier between each group of ten openings. A lock at the western end has a chamber 12 mètres wide by 65 mètres long, provided with a lift bridge for road traffic between the two banks of the river. The total cost, including auxiliary works necessary for connexion with the existing system of canals was about 500,000*l.*, and it is worthy of note that the whole work was completed within two years.

Among other important masonry works in hand during 1902 were the Ismailiyeh Canal head, the Dimereh lock and regulator, and the Rayyah Behereh head.

The Ismailiyeh Canal new head, commenced in 1901, has now been completed. On account of the difficult nature of the foundations, the platform was constructed by well-sinking combined with the cement-grouting method. The whole area of the foundations was surrounded by rectangular wells, in addition to which circular wells were sunk under part of the lock island, and also under the four wing walls. The masonry superstructure was commenced in 1902, the entire work being finished early in the following year. An additional waterway has been provided at the Siriakos regulator in the same district, and a similar work has been designed for providing an additional waterway for the Bilbeis regulator; but, unfortunately, this has not been taken in hand for want of funds.

The construction of the Dimereh lock, 24 mètres by 6 mètres, and the remodelling of the old Dimereh regulator were completed during the year, at the total cost of about 80,000*l.* The old regulator, having no lock, formed a considerable obstruction to navigation, and the new work is a very considerable improvement.

The Rayyah Behereh head was the last of the regulating works at the Delta barrage remaining to be remodelled. This work comprised the addition of a lock, two sluiceways to the old work, and the diversion of the old lock into two sluiceways by the construction of a central pier. Sills were also built in three bays of the old regulator, and seven bays were fitted with gates actuated by an overhead winch. The new lock is provided with three pairs of gates, one pair being designed to resist pressure from either side. The work was a most difficult one, as some strong springs had to be dammed with clay while the gates were being put together and hung. As it was most important that the operations should be completed before the flood season, work was continued day and night by the aid of electric light. The total cost of the work, including a small portion completed in 1903, was about 40,000*l.*

Numerous minor masonry works have also been carried out in various parts of Lower Egypt, including canal conversions, the construction of siphons, escapes, culverts, pipe lines, bridges, regulators, and head sluices. These works are all of considerable importance, and have materially increased the facilities for the distribution and control of water used for irrigation. The remodelling of various canal and drain systems has been continued in the provinces of Sharkiyeh, Dakahliyeh, Gharbiyeh, and Behereh. With reference to the last-mentioned province, we may mention the fact that the continued improvement of drains has resulted in an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in the areas of cotton and winter crops. In the other provinces the works have also increased the cultivated areas, although not to the same extent. Among the other minor works executed in Lower Egypt only one, the reservoir at Ezbet-el-Borg, need be specially mentioned. This work was designed for the purpose of supplying drinking-water to the seaside resort of Ras-el-Barr and the village of Ezbet-el-Borg, both near the mouth of the Nile at Damietta. When the temporary dam is constructed at this mouth of the Nile the river water is practically as salt as that in the sea itself. Consequently, the inhabitants have previously been dependent upon the scanty supply of water in the canal, and, as happened in 1901, they frequently suffered severely from want of drinking-water. To obviate this hardship, the reservoir to which we refer has been constructed at a cost of about 8,000*l.* The internal dimensions are 85.50 by 25.60 by 3.30 mètres, and the capacity is nearly 7,000 cubic mètres of water. The reservoir is completely covered so as to protect the water from the sun, and the roof is formed of brick arches carried on columns of brick masonry. The use of iron has been entirely avoided, as the rapid decay of iron roofing in the Damietta cistern demonstrated the unsuitability of metal for such work.

In conclusion, we may note that very satisfactory progress is being made with the important land reclamation works in the Wadi Tumilat, a long valley lying between Zagazig and Ismailiyeh. These important works are now almost completed, and have included the enlargement of the Kassassin pumping-station and the construction of main outfall drains between the pumping-station and Lake Mahsama, and from the latter to Lake Timsah. Branch drains, field channels, head sluices, wooden bridges, and various other works have been carried out, and steam ploughs have been at work for months breaking up ground which native ploughs were totally unable to deal with. As a result of these operations about 17,000 acres of land have been brought into cultivation, the revenue from which even now is considerably in excess of the annual expenditure.

In consequence of the completion of the reservoir works in Upper Egypt, and the possibility of further extending the cultivable land in Lower Egypt, owing to the additional supplies of water that may become available, various land reclamation projects are now under consideration by the authorities. At the present time surveys are in progress for the purpose of obtaining accurate knowledge of the land levels in order that the necessary schemes may be completed.

* *The Builder*, Vol. LXXXIII., No. 3,111, pp. 241-245.

NOTES.

The London County Council Loan.

THE successful issue of the new loan of five millions by the London County Council at the price of ninety is noteworthy. Had the Council been able to issue it at the price of former loans the ratepayers of London would have received half a million more cash for purposes of expenditure. The fact shows the necessity for municipal bodies at the present time to be cautious in taking up new schemes which are necessarily more expensive, not only because municipal bodies, owing to the state of the

money market, can obtain less money on loan, but also because, owing to the higher rates of interest now current, contractors who have often to work on borrowed capital have, in their turn, to pay more for the financial accommodation they require. All these facts point to a curtailment in some degree of municipal enterprise that will, for a time at least, do more to check municipal trading than the report of any number of parliamentary committees.

The Survey of Voluntary Schools.

ACCORDING to the report of the meeting last week of the Educational Committee of the Herts County Council, considerable dissatisfaction exists at the slowness of the survey of the buildings of the voluntary schools and of the teachers' houses. The same complaint is heard in other parts of England. There certainly seems to have been a want of vigour on the part of the County Council. It was obvious from the first that the survey of these buildings in order to enable County Councils to decide how much should be paid for wear and tear of school buildings, and what rent should be paid for teachers' houses, must necessarily occupy a long time. Many of the schools are at a distance from the surveyors' headquarters, and the survey must be a careful one going into small details. So far as we can learn, many County Councils do not seem to have appointed special surveyors, as it was clearly necessary for them to do if the work was to be completed in a reasonable time. The Herts County Council now hope to complete the survey in three months by giving the surveyor additional assistance, which, of course, should have been done months ago.

The Title of the *Builder*.

WE assume, of course, that the subject of Mr. W. E. Davis's paper at the Discussion Section of the Architectural Association, reported in our last issue, was selected merely because the first volume of an architectural journal, started sixty years ago, and which was then the only one of its kind, affords opportunity for what may be called an archæological study of the ideas of that period; and we need not enter into any comment on the discussion which ensued. But on the curious manner in which this journal came by its title, and on the title itself, a word may be said. Few people at present are probably aware of the fact mentioned by Mr. Davis, that the paper was actually at first started as a journal for builders and contractors, who, it was thought, offered a promise of a large *clientèle* for a paper specially devoted to their interests. When this proved a disappointment, the fortunate idea occurred to the late Editor, who was the real founder of the paper as far as its ultimate success was concerned, that the word "Builder" might cover a much wider field; and on the title-page of the 1848 volume there was first inserted that apposite quotation from "The Diversions of Purley," which has stood there ever since—

"Our English word to build is the Anglo-Saxon *Byldan*—to confirm, to establish, to make firm and sure and fast, to consolidate, to strengthen; and is applicable to all other things as well as to dwelling-places."

This was no doubt selected by way of indicating and justifying the wider scope taken by the paper while retaining its original title. In a periodical, a title once chosen is a thing you cannot shake off, even if it become palpably inappropriate; witness the cases of the *Fortnightly Review* and the *Nineteenth Century*. But in our own case we think this almost accidental result was a fortunate one. "Builder" includes everything connected with construction; it takes in engineering, and surveying, and ancient buildings, and decorative arts in connection with architecture, etc., which a more restrictive professional title could not have included; and it is an indigenous English word. Once, indeed, we received a letter from a contractor complaining that the *Builder* did not answer to its name, as it did not specially represent the interests of builders; but we think the meaning of the title is pretty generally understood now, and that it is a fortunate one, although it was first given with a different meaning from that which it now implies.

Registration Politics.

THE move made by a self-appointed Committee of members of the Institute of Architects (referred to by the President at the meeting on Monday) to endeavour to commit all the members of the Institute to a decisive expression about the registration of architects, at the very time that an officially appointed Committee is sitting to consider the question, is a piece of policy significant of the manner in which this movement is being worked by its supporters. This self-appointed Committee, which includes two or three members of the Institute Council, have sent round, it appears, about 2,000 circulars to architects, including members of the Institute, asking them to give a formal written expression in favour of registration, by way of endeavouring to get up a vote for it in advance before the Committee send in their report. It is worth note that the circular was not sent to the President of the Institute, nor was it sent to the Editor of this journal, who, it was known, would not support it. In short, it is a rather shabby attempt to get at the profession behind the backs of the President and Council of the Institute and of the official Committee now sitting. To sensible people a cause is hardly likely to be recommended by such tactics as these.*

The Wells Sculptures.

MR. PRIOR'S paper at the Institute of Architects on Monday, on the sculptures of Wells Cathedral, was the occasion of some very interesting comparative illustrations of the sculptures at Chartres, Rheims, and Wells, which would have quite borne out, had there been real need for such evidence, Mr. Prior's view that the work at Wells was the production of an English and probably a local school of sculptors. As far as all except the Resurrection series of figures are concerned, we have never doubted or seen any reason to doubt the native origin of the Wells sculpture. The Resurrection figures, which we examined closely many years ago at a time when there was scaffolding over the front, are on a different scale from the other figures, and, besides being nude, present a vigour of action and movement quite different from the conventional decorative stiffness of the other sculpture. They are so much weatherworn now that it is difficult to say how far they were really correct anatomically when first executed; but they convey the impression, in some places, of having been worked from the life, and both in their frank nudity and their vigour of action they are certainly different from any other mediæval sculpture in England; and therefore it seems not improbable that they may have been the work of foreign artists imported. No illustrations of this series of figures were shown at the meeting, we do not know why. In regard to the remarkable unity of sculpture and architecture on this front, which, as Mr. Prior put it, is really a screen for the exhibition of sculpture—an iconostasis, the lesson to be learned from it is that if sculpture is to blend with architecture as part of the design, it must give up some of its own life in order to keep its place in an architectural scheme. It is that rigid conventional character of the Wells sculpture (all but the Resurrection figures) which enables it to take its place as so completely a part of the architectural design. It fulfils its function very finely when considered *en masse*, but to compare it with Greek sculpture, as was done by one speaker at the meeting, is too absurd. It is very like archaic Greek sculpture in some particulars—so is a good deal of mediæval sculpture; but then mediæval sculpture never got beyond the "archaic" stage.

The Sentiment of Decoration.

MR. ALFRED EAST'S lecture on this subject at the Society of Arts on Tuesday evening did not exactly answer to what we expected from the title, which seemed to promise a consideration of the interesting question—how far can decoration express a sentiment? The main point of Mr. East's paper really was that symmetrically repeated ornament had no sentiment; that the feeling and individuality of the designer could only receive scope when his design was freed from the trammels of symmetry; but—and this was an important "but"—that symmetry of another kind, on each side of a centre line, was attained by having an equal expanse of dark on either side of the centre, or by having an expanse of half-tone weighted by a small area of deep tone on the other side (like a pound of feathers and a pound of iron in two scales). This is really a most suggestive idea in reference to landscape-painting (it was capitally illustrated by a rapid sketch of a landscape composition in chalk on the black-board), and there is a good deal in it in its reference to decoration, though we must observe that Mr. East's first sketch (in charcoal on white paper) of a piece of free decoration *à la* Japanese is not what we should call decorative design, but decorative arrangement of natural forms. Zigzagged branches, reproduced after nature,

* By a letter on another page it will be seen that one of the members of this Committee, at all events, has disapproved of their action and withdrawn his name in consequence.

however balanced in arrangement, are not decoration. As to the decorative treatment of pictures, we have no objection to the term "decorative" to express a quality, which, as Mr. East said, ought to exist in all pictures, and agree that a picture is incomplete without it; only to be decorative is not enough for a picture from life. A portrait ought to be decorative in line and colour, and is incomplete in an artistic sense if it is not so; but the *first* object is that it should give vividly the features and characteristic expression of the sitter; if it fails to do that, being decorative will not save it, except with critics who are very much off their centre. However, it was a very thoughtful lecture, and one to arouse thought in others. Mr. Walter Crane occupied the chair.

The Leicester Gallery.

THE collection of more than a hundred drawings and studies by Burne-Jones at the Leicester Gallery did not draw, on the private-view day last Saturday, the crowd that we expected to find. Burne-Jones's art, of course, never appealed, and was never meant to appeal, to popular taste, but we should have thought there was a large enough esoteric public in London to crowd a room where these studies were exhibited. The collection illustrates, as Mr. Sidney Colvin remarks in his preface, the extraordinary industry of the artist. The amount of work, careful and delicate work, represented by his studies for pictures alone, of which these are but a small portion, seems enough to fill an artistic lifetime. Something there is wanting, no doubt, to place Burne-Jones in the rank of truly great painters. In a prosaic age of painting he kept steadily before him a highly poetic ideal, from which he never swerved; but the field of his poetic ideal was limited. The same forms, the same expression in the heads, meet us again and again; and while the quality of beauty is hardly ever absent, that of strength is almost entirely wanting. There was something feminine about his genius; his figures and heads of men are almost always weak; and his female figures do not represent the highest type of woman; they are creatures of a dream, not the "perfect woman, nobly planned." The head called "Desiderium" (16), which was selected to reproduce on the invitation card to the exhibition, is to our thinking almost repellent in its over-wrought and unhuman expression; but, as it represents "Desire" in the masque of Cupid, this may be right, and at all events it shows character, an element almost entirely wanting in most of the female heads, which have nearly all the same kind of dreamy undefinable expression; Pope's ill-natured line—

"Most women have no character at all,"

would certainly apply to women as portrayed by Burne-Jones. Some of the earlier heads, such as No. 35 in the catalogue, dated 1873, show more human character and less of the conventional type which pervades the later ones. Among the studies exhibited are a beautiful pencil drawing of lilies (27), a study for a bird's wing (9) and chalk studies of birds (11), a study for a head-dress in the "Wheel of Fortune" (15), remarkable for the beautiful composition of the lines; these and others of the same kind show how carefully the artist studied the detail of his pictures. Among the complete figures is a beautiful nude study for the Venus in the "Mirror of Venus" (103), and a nude study in silver point and white (110). Among the peculiarities of the collection are various studies of draped figures in gold line or dot on variously coloured grounds; some of these are curiously stiff and angular in design, as if the employment of this medium affected the artist's style of drawing. Everything in the collection, however, belongs to or contributes to an idealising school of art; and this idealism is emphasised by contrast with the collection of Old Stipple Engravings in the next room. These represent a kind of art which Burne-Jones's very soul abhorred, and not without reason. Valuable as they may be (at present) from a collector's point of view, and interesting as examples of the taste of their day, there is little or no beauty in them; they are the kind of things that lead one to look in the catalogue, from curiosity, to see what they are about, but that is all; they do not represent art in any sense in which the word is worth anything, and we could be well content to do without them.

Mr. Bertram Priestman's Landscapes.

AT the Goupil Gallery there is a collection of landscapes by Mr. Bertram Priestman, concerning which our first feeling is one of regret that an artist possessed of such exceptional gifts should have shown such a decided tendency towards casting in his lot with what we call the "smeary" school of landscape-painters, who paint trees, for instance, as masses of brush-work with no detail, and only the form of the outline to tell you that they are trees. Or has Mr. Priestman been painting for the prevalent style of the Goupil Gallery, which is devoted more especially in landscape, to the modern Dutch school? If so, he has almost gone beyond his models; for the Maris's, who are the great men at the Goupil Gallery, show more detail than in most of Mr. Priestman's pictures here. On the other hand, he avoids the cold, grey tones of the Dutchmen, and in colour he is as attractive as in composition. These are landscapes of a high class, no doubt, but they carry breadth too far, to the extent of losing realism altogether. The two finest are perhaps the two largest, "Evening after Rain" (15) and "The Ford" (29), a landscape and cattle picture, remarkable for its fine effect of light in the foreground. Among the smaller ones, "A Suffolk Mill" and "On the River Urr" (12 and 13), are very fine little landscapes. Those in which the sea is treated are not happy, and show the tendency which we have met with among other painters of the new school, to dismiss apparently all attempt at drawing and defining the forms of waves, and merely to represent them by a medley of brush marks of varying tones. In "Towing out Mud Barges" (16) it would be impossible to tell that the surface represented was meant for sea at all, but for the fact that a steamer and barges are shown on it. This is hardly conscientious painting.

Messrs. Tooth and Sons' Exhibition.

AT the spring exhibition at Messrs. Tooth and Sons' gallery the outer room is occupied by a dozen examples of the work of Mr. Fritz Thaulow, all of originality and interest, though the artist has rather overdone his effect of light on rippled water both in "Village on the Dordogne" (1) and "River in Normandy" (3). "The Old Fabrique, Christiana" (5) shows that effect of a half-frozen river between banks of snow and ice which Mr. Thaulow has made his own. The best pictures of the set are two of the smaller ones, "Le Soir après l'Orage" (9), which is a bold and broadly composed piece of effect, and "Sunset" (12) as seen in a village street, with some of the cottages in red light. The large room is rather a disappointment; there is no figure-picture in it of real importance, for Meissonier's "Dimanche" (54), though the hand of the master is obvious in it, is not a Meissonier of the first order; and Benjamin Constant's "Constantine and his Councillors" (53) is rather a piece of colour effect than a seriously-studied picture. The first three landscapes in the room are respectively by three masters of landscape—Harpignies, Dupré, and Corot, and contrast in a very interesting manner the style of the three; those by Harpignies and Corot, though small, are each good specimens of the artist, that of Dupré is not; and further on we come to a Diaz (18), which is not Diaz at his best. Cazin's "Ville de Dinart" (19) is a fine clear bit of town scenery. Then we have Clays' large picture, "Entrée du Port de Marseilles" (22), which is a good example of his effective but mannered rendering of the sea, and Mr. Peter Graham's "Down to the Stream" (26), a mountain scene with Highland cattle in the foreground, which is quite in the artist's most forcible way, but a very old and well-known combination. Two very small landscapes by Mr. James Faed, jun. (58 and 59), are very good, and Mr. Pickering's "An Autumn Cloud" (57) is a powerful though rather sombre piece of work. There is a good deal too much of Mr. Leader's hard and mannered landscape painting, which is popula no doubt, but does not appeal much to those who take landscape painting seriously.

Studies of Animals.

AT the Fine Art Society is a collection of studies of wild beasts, by Mr. J. M. Swan; mostly slight in character, such studies as an artist makes as a means to an end, and it may be questioned whether they contain quite the stuff to make an exhibition of; though Mr. Swan's mastery of animal form and movement is so notable that it is of interest to see how he obtains it. One is particularly struck by the sense of movement conveyed in the studies of animals walking, the jaguar in pastel especially (4), and the two lionesses (21, 25); and the "Tigress Drinking (27), with head to the spectator, shows the build of the anatomy in a remarkable manner. Among the best besides these are the "Tigress Watching Tortoise" (45), the "Puma" (94), "Leopard in Lair" (95), and the drawing, little more than an outline on brown paper, of a

"Group of Lions" (102), who have composed themselves for the painter's purpose in a manner which could not have been improved; presumably the animals may be credited with it, as one cannot haul lions about and pose them.

M. Monod's Drawings.

At the Dowdeswell Galleries is a collection of crayon drawings by M. Lucien H. Monod, "Associé de la Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts." These are delicately executed crayon drawings in fine outline on brown-tinted paper, slightly shaded and touched with white for the light. They are nearly all figures of women; some of them portraits, which remind one of M. Helleu translated from dry-point into crayon. Some of them are very well drawn nude studies, in which, however, the artist seems inclined to seek difficult rather than graceful poses—they are all in awkward attitudes, except the "Etude de Torse" (41), which is a fine drawing in every sense. Among the best of the others are "La Psyché" (9); "Tête de Fillette" (10); "Profil de Jeune Fille" (13); "La Fleur Respirée" (18); and "Les Bagues" (38), which shows a lovely head. They form a collection of great artistic interest.

THE NEW GALLERY EXHIBITION.

The Seventeenth Summer Exhibition at the New Gallery can hardly be called a very striking one as far as the pictures are concerned, though it contains some fine and interesting works, pre-eminent among which is Mr. Watts's "Endymion" (132), a replica to a larger scale of a picture already well known; but this version is the finer work, and is in the artist's finest style of colour harmony and composition. Judged by comparison with the four others, which appear to be new works, one can hardly suppose that the "Endymion" is a recent painting, for its treatment is in every respect far superior to the others, which are not happy; indeed, the naked child coming out of the sea, and bearing the mystic title "Whence—Whither?" might provoke a smile but for respect for an intention so thoroughly in earnest. But Mr. Watts has taken now to using painting as a medium for setting forth a moral meaning, and it is a dangerous ground for a painter to take. The flight of children entitled "A Fugue" (193) is indeed a decorative rather than a moral subject—in intention at all events, but it is not very satisfying in that sense.

In figure pictures which are not portraits the exhibition is by no means strong; indeed there is nothing of real importance except Mr. Jacomb-Hood's finely-designed circular picture "The Child" (256), in which a naked infant on its mother's knee is the centre of attraction of a group of figures round it, arranged in a composition reminding one of Botticelli, though the composition is all which it has in common with him. Mr. Collier's "The Land of Dreams" (280), where two young women sit on a high foreground overlooking a wide-extended landscape, has a pleasing sentiment about it, though the figures hardly detach themselves sufficiently from the landscape, the distant shore showing nearly the same texture as their raiment; as a composition, however, it is very successful. Miss Dorothea Laudau exhibits a rather telling emblematic picture, "The Two Guests" (13), two half-length figures in profile approaching a door, one of which is Death, a cloaked skeleton, the other apparently Fame; it is an effective and poetic work. Mr. Hugh G. Riviere's "A Libation to Olympus" (222) is a clever picture of a crew of ancient Greek boatmen on a finely-painted dark sea. Mr. Strudwick exhibits one of his large allegorical pictures in Early Renaissance style, "Passing Days" (104); there is always something to enjoy in these, conventional and mannered as they are. Among smaller works should be noticed Mr. Arthur Hacker's very clever and original "study" (119), a red-haired lady in a blue dress seated in the open air, with her face away from the spectator. Mr. Byam Shaw's "Last Days at Ludlow, 1483" (220) is a clever and interesting little picture, showing the young Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward V.) and a companion (or perhaps two of his courtiers) looking from a narrow window in the castle at a landscape below, in the foreground of which are richly coloured tents and pavilions.

Of portraits there are various admirable examples. Mr. Sargent's "Mrs. Hugh Smith" (239), though not one of his great triumphs, is a fine half-length of an elderly lady, whose figure is relieved against a red curtain, and whose face is painted with great power; the rest of the picture shows the artist's usual brilliancy in treating accessories and jewellery, and his usual (or too frequent) carelessness with the hands. Among the other portraits in the same room are Mr. Collier's of Mrs. Anthony Hope Hawkins (215) and Mr. G. Henry's of Miss La Primaudaye, the latter a half-length showing a very good and refined scheme of colour, and Mr. Austen Brown's "A Chinese Cloak" (257), which is practically a portrait, and is an effective painting of a picturesque costume. In the west room are several very characteristic portraits; a head of Mr. Holman Hunt (153), by Sir George Reid; Mr. Robert Brough's portrait of Mrs. G. A. Paley, in a dark dress; Mr. J. J. Shannon's very clever and taking portrait of a child, "Joan Ratcliffe" (131); and Mr. Harris Brown's of the "Archbishop of Armagh" (201), realistic and vigorous enough, but rather a work of humour than of art. Why Mr. Arthur Hughes's beautiful and refined portrait of "Mrs. Stephen Massingberd" (373), in its framing of a flower garden, is consigned to the end of the balcony we do not understand; it is a very out-of-the-way position for such a work, but it has the advantage of standing alone instead of being brought into collision with works of a coarser type of execution, and so is better seen there, if only visitors find it out; but everyone does not ascend to the balcony.

There are several landscapes of special interest. Perhaps the most powerful and original is Mr. Pickering's "At Rest" (231), a picture of a dark wooded glen with a sunlit wood in the rear, painted in a very rich and strong key of colour; and the best and most complete of all is a small and unpretending landscape by Mr. Alfred Withers, "The Chalk Pit" (111), a work recalling the best traditions of the earlier school of English landscape-painting. Mr. Edgar Barclay's "The Druid's Tomb" and "The Squirrel" (99 and 109) are two very charming pieces of woodland scenery, the former reminding one a little of Alfred Hunt. Mr. C. W. Wyllie's "The Calm Before the Storm" (177) is a beautifully painted coast scene in which bright sunshine is about to give way to storm; and Mr. J. W. North has a large and fine work in his own manner (162), which, though beautiful, is not exactly that of nature. In the south room are some small but notable landscapes; Mr. Adrian Stokes's "November in the Dolomites" (16) and "Green Haunts and Loneliness" (34), the latter a woodland glade with a remarkably bold treatment of strong greens and bright patches of sunlight; Mr. Fred Hall's "The Fading Day" (52), a picture with a peculiar style of handling, but with a sentiment of its own; and a little work by Mr. Montague Smythe, "The Bathers" (4), a glen by the seaside, which is remarkable for its subtle treatment of tones and a unity of style which pervades the whole and gives it rank as a real work of art. Among idyllic pictures, in which landscape and figures combine, Mr. Wetherbee, the best master in England of this class of work, contributes two, of which the most important is "Œnone Forsaken" (213), a pastoral very pleasing in itself, but the figure of Œnone is hardly equal to the part—she is a mere ordinary and rather childlike shepherdess, not fit to bear a name famed in ancient romance.

There is no great work of sculpture, but among the objects in the central hall there are some of great interest and originality. There are three together, Nos. 474, 475, and 476; Mr. Derwent Wood's small-scale "Sketch for a Group of Samson and Delilah"; Mr. Dressler's life-size bronze head and bust of "A Bacchante," with a very large style about it and a fine treatment of drapery; and Mr. Taubman's rather curiously conceived life-size group "The Dance," which represents only the heads and part of the torsos of the two dancers, face to face, the interest of the work turning on the expression of the two heads, which is very fine and intense. Miss Esther Moore's "The Charmed Circle of Youth" (480) is a very poetic little work—a little nude winged figure reclining on the top of a circular pedestal, the head partially shaded by the wings. Mr. Pomeroy's bronze statue of India (481), part of a monument to Lord Dufferin, for Belfast, has a great style about it, and is an impressive piece of work. Countess Gleichen's "Memorial to Two Officers of the Grenadier Guards" is a rather remarkable design in marble, bronze, and mosaic, both decorative in effect and impressive in feeling. There is an original design for the pedestal of a sundial (501) by Mr. E. Roscoe Mullins, and among the jewellery a necklace by the Rance of Sarawak (case 512) and one by Mrs. Bethune (No. 5 in case 513) are admirable; the latter especially an unusual and very effective design.

COMPETITION FOR CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

The six designs submitted in the limited competition for rebuilding this hospital are now on view in the board-room of the existing building in City-road, E.C. Mr. Rowland Plumbe has acted as assessor, and we understand that the premiums have been awarded in accordance with his report. The first premium of 100 guineas has been gained by Messrs. H. H. and M. E. Collins, and the second of 50 guineas by Messrs. Charles Reilly and Son; the designs of Messrs. T. W. Aldwinckle and Son, and Mr. Wm. C. Marshall, are bracketed together for the third place, and the third premium of 25 guineas will be divided between these firms. The names of the authors of the two other designs are not stated.

The site is at the corner of City-road and Old-street, and is now occupied by the hospital erected in 1771. The existing buildings will be removed, with the exception of a low range of buildings in the rear of the site. The instructions to architects were not very explicit, and to this fact some of the differences between the designs may perhaps be attributed. The accommodation required in the main building includes store rooms, heating apparatus, disinfection, etc., in the basement; offices, waiting-room, medical officers' rooms, etc., on the ground floor; four wards for six beds each, one for one bed, and a labour ward, with the usual subsidiary rooms and matron's rooms, on the first floor; similar wards, etc., on the second floor, together with a staff nurses' sitting-room; and on the third floor an isolation ward, nurses' bedrooms, etc. The other accommodation to be provided includes a small chapel, waiting-room for 100 persons, in-patients' receiving room, midwives' room, etc. The number of drawings was restricted to six, namely five plans, and one elevation, but some of the competitors have also submitted perspectives, sections, and other elevations.

The site is so small that the whole of it can be shown on the ground-floor plan, a block-plan being therefore unnecessary. According to the instructions the limit of cost was originally 15,000*l.*, but this, we understand, was subsequently raised to 20,000*l.*

Architects were informed that "the outside appearance is quite a secondary consideration, the principal features are internal planning and its suitability for the requirements." The authors of the first premiated design (No. 5) have acted up to this instruction, the planning is good, and the outside appearance has evidently been "quite a secondary consideration." It is to be hoped that the design will be so modified as to be more worthy of the situation. The planning is somewhat peculiar, but well adapted to the site. The principal entrance-hall and staircase are in the City-road front of a central oblong block, with the matron's office on the right, and the secretary's office on the left; behind these a corridor runs to the right and left, parallel with City-road, and in the rear of the corridor are a service-room, waiting-room, and porter's room. The board room is in the left-hand angle of the site, at the junction of City-road and Old-street, and behind it are the large waiting-room, midwives' changing room, linen airing room, etc., the corridor along this side being continued to communicate with the corridor of the existing range of buildings. Some of these rooms are only one story high, and the general arrangement can be more easily understood by reference to the plans of the upper floors. On the first floor the central rectangular block has the principal staircase and lift, matron's rooms, a one-bed ward, and hot cupboard in front of the corridor, and a ward kitchen, labour ward (25 ft. by

17 ft.), and a baby washing-room in the rear. The corridor is continued at each end by means of a cross-lighted lobby to a six-bed ward, which is placed at an obtuse angle with the corridor, so that the axes of the two wards and of the central block form approximately three sides of an octagon. At each end of the central block, another corridor leads from the main corridor to another large ward, the axis of which is approximately at right angles to that of ward in front of it. The same arrangement is repeated on the second floor. On the third floor the isolation ward (27 ft. by 20 ft.) and its accessories are arranged over the right rear ward, and the six nurses' bedrooms and work-room over the central block. All the principal wards are well isolated, and the sanitary fittings are placed in towers cut off from the corridors by cross-lighted lobbies. The six-bed wards are 31 ft. long and 27 ft. wide, and all the angles are rounded off; windows are placed in the rounded angles, and along the two sides, and also over the fireplaces at the outer ends, and over the doors at the inner ends. The lobbies forming the approaches to the large wards are low, so that air can circulate between the flat roof of one lobby and the floor of the lobby above. Reverting to the ground-floor plan, the doctors' quarters are under the right front ward, and the chapel under the right rear ward; the board room under the left front ward, and the airing room, etc., under the left rear ward. The authors submit an alternative ground-floor plan, with the nurses' bedrooms on this floor, and the external appearance of this design is shown by a badly-drawn perspective. As regards the planning, the accepted design is undoubtedly the best submitted; as regards the external treatment it is almost if not quite, the worst.

The second premiated design (No. 6) is less satisfactory in plan, but is much better externally. The entrance is in the middle of the City-road front, and has a waiting-room on the left and porter's room on the right of peculiar shape; the corridor between these is continued past the doctor's office, ambulance store, and principal staircase on the left, and the secretary's two offices on the right, to a transverse corridor, behind which are the matron's office and a babies' linen washing-room. The first-floor plan again gives the key to the ground-floor arrangement; in the central block, over the rooms just described, the labour ward is in the front over the entrance and the porter's and waiting rooms (not a good position); the matron's rooms are over the secretary's offices, the one-bed ward over the doctor's office, and the baby washing-room behind the transverse corridor. This corridor is continued at each end beyond the central block by a cross-lighted lobby to a pair of wards, the axes of which form with the axis of the transverse corridor a sort of double Y, thus ⋋⋌. A ward kitchen is placed in the angle formed by each pair of wards. The sanitary fittings are arranged in towers, approached from the ward corridors by cross-lighted lobbies. The large wards measure 37 ft. by 27 ft., but the angles are widely splayed, so that the effective area is less than these dimensions appear to give. Windows are placed in the two long sides of each ward and in three of the splays. In the first premiated design each large ward is isolated; in Messrs. Reilly and Son's design each *pair* is isolated. The same arrangement is repeated on the second floor. The third floor is over the central block only, and the bedrooms are very small. On the ground floor the difficulties of the arrangement adopted for the wards above have proved too great for the ingenuity of the authors, and the planning of the rooms under the pair of wards towards Old-street is far from satisfactory.

Design No. 1, by Mr. Wm. C. Marshall, is bracketed third with No. 3, by Messrs. T. W. Aldwinckle and Son, but, on the whole, we consider the latter to be the better of the two. In external treatment it is certainly superior. As far as the planning is concerned, the general arrangement is somewhat similar, and there are defects in each. In neither design is there any attempt to isolate the principal wards, and this has clearly been regarded by the assessor as a serious defect. In Mr. Marshall's design the wards are better lighted; in the other the sanitary arrangements are much more satisfactory. On the first floor Mr. Marshall has a single corridor parallel to City-road, and in front of this there are two wards (one at each end), 34 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 9 in., the longer axes being at right angles to the corridor; between these wards there are three small rooms, namely, a baby washing-room, staff nurses' sitting-room, and a one-bed ward. Behind the corridor the main staircase, ward kitchen, sink-room, and water-closet are placed, and there are also two large wards at the ends of the corridor, and a labour ward (24 ft. by 22 ft.) in a projection at the rear. There is only one water-closet on this floor and only one sink-room, and the lobby leading to them is not cross-lighted. The same arrangement is repeated on the second floor. The matron's rooms are placed on the ground floor, and some of the other rooms on this floor are not adequately lighted. The elevation is feebly drawn and without character. The author has adhered to the instructions as to the number of drawings.

In Messrs. Aldwinckle and Son's design the two front wards are parallel to the corridor and the two rear wards at right angles to it, the arrangement being just the reverse of that in Mr. Marshall's design, but the relative position of the two adjacent wards is less satisfactory in the former than in the latter. In Messrs. Aldwinckle and Son's plan the wards are 35 ft. by 24 ft., and in each of the two front wards one of the longer sides, against which three beds are placed, is entirely blocked by the end of the rear ward and by part of the corridor, so that there are no windows between these beds. The labour ward is in front of the main corridor, which is not a good position. The linen-store and larder, which are provided near the ward kitchen, are useful, and the sanitary arrangements are more satisfactory than in some of the other designs. The ground floor is well planned, and the elevation simple and refined.

No. 4 is a charming set of drawings, and shows meritorious work, both in plan and elevation. On the first floor, the main corridor (parallel to City-road) extends the whole length of the main building, and is terminated at each end by a sanitary tower, with cross-lighted lobby. The large wards (36 ft. by 23 ft. 6 in.) are placed on each side of the corridor near the ends, so that the corridor and four wards form together a block of buildings shaped like the letter H. On each side of the central part of the corridor there is, however, an intermediate block, the front portion containing the matron's rooms and the back portion the principal stairs, kitchen, baby washing-room, labour ward, one-bed ward, hot cupboard, sink-room, and water-closet. The principal defect is the crowding of the buildings in the rear of the main corridor; the labour ward and one of the large wards are only 3 ft. 6 in. apart, and the other rooms are only 14 ft. from the wards. On the ground floor the crowding is still more marked. The second floor is similar, but with the staff nurses' sitting-room and work-room over the matron's rooms. Externally the whole of the ground story is of plain stone, without plinth or cornice, except at the entrance in the centre of the principal front; the next story is entirely of brick, with the exception of stone dressings to the six windows in the central portion; the next story is of brick with stone bands; and the central portion is carried up another story in a similar manner. The water-colour perspective is an excellent piece of work. Probably, this design has failed to secure a premium on account of its costliness.

Design No. 2 is clearly out of court. The construction is faulty to a serious extent. There are half-brick walls, about 30 ft. long, between the cross walls, and carried up through three stories. Many of the 14 in. external walls on the third floor are not over walls below, and in one case a girder with a clear span of 48 ft. would be required, and one end of the girder would come over a window. There are other defects in the planning, as in the arrangement of the entrances and corridors on the ground floor, but it is unnecessary to describe them in detail.

We were not permitted to see the reports which accompanied the designs, and are, therefore, unable to give the authors' estimates or to describe the methods of heating and ventilation which they suggested.

TOWN HALL FOR LAMBETH.—At the meeting of Lambeth Borough Council on Thursday of last week (April 14) it was resolved to erect a town hall on a site at the corner of Acre-lane and Brixton-hill. The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects is to be asked to appoint an assessor.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held on Monday at the Rooms of the Institute, No. 9, Conduit-street, the President, Mr. Aston Webb, R.A., in the chair.

The Registration Question.

The Chairman: Before asking Mr. Prior to read his paper I have just one or two remarks to make in reference to a matter which rather closely concerns the affairs of this Institute. It will be known to you possibly that a committee consisting of certain members of our Institute have issued a circular asking the opinion of members on the subject of registration. I think it only right to mention that when the committee of this Institute which has been appointed on registration met the question arose as to the circular which was proposed to be issued asking the members of the Institute whether they were in favour of registration or not, our committee thought that it would be very unwise to prejudge this question by a circular in the first instance, and practically they unanimously expressed the opinion that it was undesirable that any attempts should be made to prejudge the question in this way. This was not formally communicated to the outside committee as had been intended, but there were several members of the committee present who, we understand, did informally communicate it to their committee. But I am sorry to say that in spite of this strong expression of opinion—practically unanimously made—an appeal has been issued to members asking for their opinion on this question before the committee appointed have had time in any way to lay before the members of our body their opinion of the pros and cons of the question. We are all quite willing it should be carefully considered, and a report drawn up as to the merits or the demerits of the proposal which has been made. I am informed by the chairman of that committee that the notice was sent out through some misunderstanding amongst the members of the committee itself. But the council feel that in a matter of such importance as this there should be no carelessness about the issue of such a circular. Three members of the committee—Mr. Seth Smith, Mr. Wimperis, and Mr. Guy Dawber—have, I understand, since resigned from the committee, and I hope that other members will show their sense of the unfortunate occurrence by doing the same, for it really makes the consideration of the question very difficult if it is to be treated in this way. The council think it only right that I should mention this matter at the first opportunity before the members of the Institute. Perhaps you will allow me, as I am on this question, just to give one little hint on my own account. You will have the question of the election of the members of the council for the coming year shortly before you, and the responsibility rests on every one of us to vote for the best men to represent the profession on the council, and I hope they will consider not only this question of registration, but also the general qualifications of each man to best represent us on the council.

The Statues of Wells.

Mr. E. S. Prior, M.A. Cantab., then read a paper on "The Statues of Wells, with Some Contemporary Foreign Examples," of which the following is an abstract:—

The statues of Wells front, said the author, have escaped the chances which have been almost everywhere destructive to mediæval sculpture—they have not been largely defaced by iconoclastic or political riot; they still possess their heads, arms, and their main features unbroken; the face of the stone has not completely perished as so much of English building stone has done, and in the pure air of a West country town it has been but little coated with dirt; and, as a crowning mercy, they have not been "restored" away by the "restorer." They belong to that fresh, early period of Gothic art when its expression seems to leap upward like a flame; when in the heat of it art ran molten into the moulds of new motives, when the image and superscription that for the thousand years of the Byzantine dynasty had been the currency of art was in a couple of generations entirely coined afresh, minted, as it were, for

the Gothic dynasty. We can see in the Wells statues the genesis of a dominant art, the triumphant progress that marks the creation of a great style, till in the latest and best of our Wells figures has been reached the highest level of the English accomplishment.

The author explained that his intention was to develop certain views upon one aspect of the Wells statues which circumstances had brought to his notice. The scaffolding recently erected had given opportunity of observing at close quarters not only the matter of the portrayal, but its manner; and Mr. Arthur Gardner had made photographic studies of certain features which he (Mr. Gardner) would presently put before the meeting. As a preliminary, the author briefly surveyed the points they wished to develop.

The art of the statuary in stone is the art of his chisel. His craft lies in the edge of the chisel or other implement with which he shapes and models his stone. The author's point was that the consideration of that use of the chisel gives the key to the history of English sculpture. In the simple action of cutting stone lies a world of diversity in which can be clearly mapped out territories of style. Even in the plain dressing and walling of freestone, the date and style of the masons were expressing themselves all through the Middle Ages, and this expression can be traced from one period to another by the variations in the finishing and setting of the stone employed. Fully as expressive of date and style is the signature of the figure sculptor in his use of the chisel point upon his statue; it is the expression of his time; it shows a growth from one stage of execution to another, exhibits certain peculiarities arising from the phases of his craft, from the traditions of his age, from the texture of the stone he uses, from the commerce and connexions of the habitat in which he works. His chisel conventions are the nature tongue of the sculptor. From the consideration of them we may say he is Englishman, Frenchman, Italian, or German, that his craft has grown up in the works of this or that stone, that he was living at a certain date, and had, in fact, a certain position in the history of English, French, Italian, or German art.

The building of Wells Cathedral was the work of sets of masons who began in the XIIth century and carried on what was practically a continuous succession of stone-cutting craft, culminating in the statues of the West front, and leading on in them from step to step of progress until the highest attainment was reached. The combination in the building of oolite in wall and arch-moulding, with limestone shafts, makes a distinct and peculiar sub-species of XIIIth century mason-craft. It is distinguished by certain peculiarities of moulding in arch moulds and capitals, and by not having its wall stone dressed with the notched chisel. It occurs at Sherborne, Gloucester, and Exeter, but its great accomplishment was the West front of Wells, and it was in connexion with its style that the great statue-making of the front was achieved.

The author proceeded to trace back this XIIIth century style of figurework to its early beginnings, showing how the free statue in stone grew up without any special effort in the Wells building. The head expression had been long in practice for label and corbel; the full relief and the attitude of a statue had by 1220 been for some time in the ambitions of the carver of recumbent effigies, by 1220 the draperies had made their expression in the ordinary architectural carving of the mason. Nor was the motive of this great enterprise of setting up ranges of life-size saints any sudden and new idea. Life-size free-standing images had—from the Xth century, at any rate—been in the habit of English art. The manner of such representation was part of the ordinary church fitting of the time. But this statue-making was goldsmith's work—adapted for the niches of an internal screen reredos; the new thing was that the Wells figures were stonemason's work. When the mason's skill had reached that power of carving the human figure which the building of Wells gave him, immediately the project of using his powers to furnish the great iconostasis of stone, which the west front of Wells is, would arise and would be in the natural functional development of English Gothic style.

Exhibiting the statues by slides, the author put them into groups to show their successive stages of development, and to bring out the evidence of a peculiar Wells technique which was a distinctly native possession, growing out of the Wells building, and declaring itself as the production of no foreign hand. In a figure remaining at Winchester the Wells manner could be seen carried a stage further. The distinctness of the Wells treatment would display itself beside other English work, contemporary or nearly contemporary, at Westminster and Lincoln. Yet in them all—at Wells, Westminster, and Lincoln—will be seen a general flavour, a generic likeness, which seems to be evident under the distinctions of species in the three. To emphasise this point the author referred to contemporary work abroad. Despite similarities and often identities of the subject of statue-making, despite the likenesses of treatment as to the characters represented, despite the close parallelism in the conditions of the sculptors, abroad as in England working up from Romanesque traditions in stone-cutting to the accomplishment of Gothic ideals, the handling of the English work shows as distinct from that abroad. There is a generic French manner displayed at Chartres, Amiens, and Rheims, which, just as our English generic manner had its own varieties, so in the sculptural development of each of these three cathedrals developed a particular specific technique that can in each case distinguish them.

The author's conclusion was that the Wells statues were a production of English art, not, as much assertion has declared them, the work of any foreign sculptor. For as it can be clearly seen that neither the sculptors of Westminster nor Lincoln carved figures like those of Wells, so equally must those of Chartres, Rheims, or Amiens be acquitted of having had a share in them.

Mr. Arthur Gardner supplemented the paper by showing on the screen specimens of work at Chartres, Rheims, and Amiens, contemporary with that of Wells Cathedral. Most of the views were taken by himself, but some he explained had been lent by Professor Letheby. He endorsed the conclusions of Mr. Prior that the work at Wells was essentially that of English workmen.

Mr. St. John Hope said he was so thoroughly in accord with all that Mr. Prior had said, that he had really little to add on his own account. With the view that the origin of these figures was English he was in entire agreement. It was only a few weeks back that he had the opportunity of showing photographs of those wonderful figures from Wells to Le Comte de Lasteyrie, and of asking him whether they had anything of the kind in France or any work like that which would justify those who claimed a foreign origin for some of them, and he said at once that there was no French influence in them and that they were thoroughly English. With that opinion he thought they might rest content, and hereafter they ought to have nobody putting forward any claim for the foreign origin of these wonderful sculptures. It was rather exasperating to take up guide-books and find that the so-called authorities had set down all of the fine work in this country to foreigners, and yet when they come to make a comparative examination of one work with another, and when they went to those absolutely undeniable authorities—documents—they found that these so-called foreign works were almost always the work of men who bore English names and whom they had no reason to suppose were other than Englishmen. He was dining not long ago in the Hall of Magdalen College, Oxford, and was looking at the beautiful panelling at the back of the high table, and he asked one of the Fellows who had studied the question whether he found any reference in the college accounts to the men who produced this very charming Renaissance work. He afterwards received from this gentleman extracts of various entries which showed that the timber was sent from London to Oxford, and was carved in Oxford by Englishmen. The accounts showed that this wonderful work was the work of English artists, and not that of Italians or Flemish artists who were tainted with Italian traditions. Mr. Prior and Mr. Gardner had shown by their interesting comparative examinations how very clearly the Wells images stood out from anything else as being a product of our own country. He had been over these figures several times with Mr. Prior and Professor Lethaby on the scaffolding, and their views were thoroughly in accord.

Professor Lethaby said he did not think he differed from Mr. Prior in the minutest detail. Mr. Gardner had mentioned the Founders statues at Chartres, but he believed the most recent opinion was that all these things were really saints and scriptural people. Although they were referred to as Queen Matilde and King John, and so on, later opinions held them to be statues of David and Samuel, and other biblical persons. One thing he would suggest was that those in search of a holiday should go to Rheims this year, for the scaffolding was being placed round the Cathedral front, which stood out beyond anything else in Europe, except St. Mark's, at Venice—the latter, of course, from an entirely different point of view. When that scaffolding came down no one knew what they would see.

Professor Beresford Pite, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Prior and Mr. Gardner, said the paper had been most interesting, as it had renewed the acquaintance he made many years ago with the sculptures at Wells. To architects there was a very great and delightful element of beauty in Wells front. There was an extraordinary contrast of the forms of the sculptures, and yet their harmony with the columns and shaftings was of very great value as an element of design, and it was altogether charming to be told by Mr. Prior that the forms of the mouldings linked themselves with the sections so thoroughly. There was something fascinating in the idea that he did not think they would readily forget. The design of these sculptured fronts was very interesting. One had been rather compelled to the thought that the architectural design had been subordinated to the story or poem intended, and he always felt that very strongly at Wells, and he did not know that they had any indication from Mr. Prior of the story which had led to the creation of this delightful series at Wells. The biblical series below and the series above were didactic in a high degree, and one expected that the figures in between had some story and meaning and order and ratio which defined to a great extent the limits of the original design. Unfortunately Salisbury was not what it was, but they saw in Peterborough and Lincoln façades laid out for sculptural representation, and he could not accept the feeling that the mere architectural arrangement of niches was designed by one man, and then that a group of sculptors were called in to fill them, accidentally sometimes, with scriptural figures. He had a strong idea that very much the same planning as in the subject matter of a great stained glass window underlay the subject matter of these great fronts. They had been told that Mr. Hope would solve the mystery and puzzle, but he had acquiesced in Mr. Prior's views in a very disappointing way. There was undoubtedly at Wells great originality on the part of the designer, for the designer had cut himself free from a good many traditions and thought for himself. With reference to the gable, for instance, he had no recollection of any similar form in England, and he did not know but what it was altogether unique. It was certainly very remarkable and peculiar, and very exceptional in stone, and he supposed that it was always the intention to erect western towers. Some such idea or design must have been in existence when the lower part of the front was planned. At about the same time they had Peterborough with great originality of treatment, and there was also Salisbury and Lincoln. He believed that Hugh de Wells also did work at Lincoln. In these fronts there was the same great movement in the direction of originality of treatment at work amongst English church architects at that time. It was a matter of very great interest, and there was no doubt that Wells was one of the finest examples of that movement.

Mr. H. Stannus seconded the motion, and said that to try and explain the storiation of this west front would be rather a large order at that hour, and moreover the reader of the paper expressly explained that this scheme of storiation was being carefully worked out by two friends of his, and he (Mr. Stannus) trusted that they might have the opportunity of reading about it later on. There were two thoughts which struck him very strongly while looking at the delightful series of views. One point was, "How very like the development of Greek art they were." He could parallel every stage of the development from photographs that he had, beginning with archaic statues dug up in the recent excavations of the Acropolis right down to the group of the "Three Graces,"

or whatever it might be that they had in the British Museum, that led one to feel that all great art was one. They saw that development shewn in the drapery by the parallel lines and then the zig zag folds what they saw so strongly marked in archaic Greek work. Later on the folds became larger and of greater variety, until they come to the noble work of Phidias, which, he ventured to say, could really be paralleled by some of the work they had seen on the screen that evening. It was many years ago that someone made the remark that there was the same character in transverse sections of folds of Greek drapery as the transverse sections of Greek mouldings. He was glad that had been shown with the Cathedral mouldings. It was another proof if one were needed that the sculpture was not imported and put there, but was really made on the spot; like all great art made for its place, and probably in some cases in its place. If he were to criticise, he would draw attention to the great want of repose there was in the front at Wells. And there was another parallel which occurred to him in the front of the Certosa near Pavia. He thought the design at Wells would be a stronger one if the general scheme of decoration of the whole front had not been carved right across the buttresses.

Mr. Dressler said Mr. Prior had led him to understand that this was a lecture on archæology, but he felt it was a lecture on most beautiful art. He very much admired Gothic art, although he was trained more in the classic, but before Mr. Stannus got up he was thinking of the great similarity there was in Gothic art and classic art, and he also quite agreed that there was a natural development, and that the first effort of all sculptures had been to imitate architectural forms. They saw long form-like columns, with lines on them very much like the Corinthian column, and by degrees they saw the efforts of the artist to bring life into them and to make the arms far away from the body, and so on. His general interest in all these things was that of the modern man. Archæology was very interesting, but the great thing was how they were to derive any benefit from it, and how they were to get the beauty of the times gone by. He did not propose to attempt to solve that question. Everyone would be delighted if opportunities such as the old sculptors had were given to sculptors to represent themselves on the face of fine buildings rather than in producing work which could only be placed inside or placed in public places for which they were never intended. They all desired to associate themselves once more with the fine buildings of the time, but how it was to be done he must leave it to others to say.

The Chairman said they were all evidently agreed with Mr. Prior in thinking that these statues were the work of English sculptors. Call them sculptors if they would, but he understood that probably these men were really superior masons. They were men who worked on the fronts of the building and by degrees through their increased skill were entrusted with the figure work of the building. They must have grown up with it and have known every portion of it, and, as had been pointed out, were so engrained with the architecture of the building that their figures were almost unconsciously affected by the mouldings by which the figures were surrounded. They, as architects, looking at the illustrations, would feel how wonderfully the figures did blend with the architecture. He was quite sure that they as architects would be only too glad to find sculptors who would blend their work with the architecture. How that was to be achieved he did not know. Sculptors had a way of working in their studios while architects had to work out of doors, and thus it was that the statues of the sculptors when placed on a building did not always accord with the work of the architect, in the same way as they did at Wells Cathedral. Of course it really arose from the different conditions under which their work was now done. He supposed it was no good trying for the impossible, and to expect sculptors to come to work on the building and carve the figures there. It was a question, however, which affected both architects and sculptors. He was sure they all had the desire to employ sculpture in their buildings but there was that difficulty of assimilating it without the intimate knowledge which the sculptor certainly should have of the building before he put a figure into a niche.

The motion was then heartily agreed to.

Mr. Prior, in reply, said he could not help it that everyone had professed agreement with him. It was not often when he made any statement that that had happened so that he could only suppose that a peaceful atmosphere reigned in the Institute, and troubles never entered. He was thankful, therefore, to be able to agree with so much of what Mr. Stannus had said, and particularly when he pointed out that it would be rather a large order to go into the question of the meaning of Wells front as Professor Pite suggested. He would require ten lectures to venture to deal with such a subject. Neither would he be led into the very burning question of how they were to get any decent sculpture on to modern buildings. How was the Academy sculptor to appear upon their buildings as the Wells sculptor did? He could only say it would happen when the Academy was abolished.

The Chairman announced that the annual meeting would be held on May 2, when the annual report and accounts would be moved for adoption, and the usual business of the meeting be transacted.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LATE PETER PAUL PUGIN:

BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

THE late Peter Paul Pugin, who was the third and youngest son of the late Augustus Northmore Welby Pugin, the distinguished Gothic revivalist, was born on St. Peter and St. Paul's day 1851. He was, therefore, but fifteen months old at the death of his father, which took place on September 14, 1852. Notwithstanding this, any one speaking with him respecting his father, found it extremely difficult to imagine that he was dealing with something that could but have been hearsay, albeit of the most reliable nature. His mother, who is happily still living, had the most devoted admiration of her distinguished husband's attainments—an admiration and appreciation that nearly fifty-two years widowhood has not dimmed in the slightest degree. A conversation with her is such an interesting connecting link with the past, that it is a privilege to be remembered; so vivid is her recollection of everything pertaining to the husband to whom she was such a devoted wife, that the subjects of her conversation seem to be but the events and persons of yesterday. It was in an atmosphere such as this that Peter Paul Pugin was brought up, with the only possible result to a devoted son of a devoted mother—an admiration for all that she admired and a love for all that she had loved—and thus it was that at the death of his eldest brother, Edward, in 1875, he was able, with his brother Cuthbert, to undertake the management of an important and extensive practice. This was the more remarkable as to within a few years of his brother's death he was being trained as a painter, and it was only after mature consideration that he decided to forego painting and take up architecture in earnest. His earlier training was of an essentially practical nature; amongst other matters, he had superintended the erection of the block of buildings at Ramsgate, now the Granville Hotel, while he spent some time at the carpenter's bench. Thus his training was a peculiar combination of the practical and the artistic, his freedom with the pencil standing him in good stead in designing, especially in the more elaborate work, such as altars, where he could with equal facility sketch in the carving, figures and tracery, which accounted for a good deal of the charm in his work; nothing of this nature being left to the carver, as is unfortunately so often the case.

Mr. Pugin was all his life a most pious and devoted Catholic, and it was not necessary to be of the same faith to thoroughly appreciate his sincerity, his every-day life being a speaking tribute to his truly Christian character; and it is a most pleasing retrospect to remember that his virtues were appreciated during his life by all who came into contact with him. It gives great pleasure to the writer to record the fact that in every part of the country he heard the kindliest expressions of regard from the highest to the lowest of those who had any association with him in his many works, both from the clients' and the builders' side. One incident comes to the writer's mind which will illustrate this. Some months before Mr. Pugin died, in fact when, although he was somewhat ill, there was no thought of his death, a builder with whom he had business (not a Catholic) said, "There is one thing I always feel after leaving Mr. Pugin, and that is, that I have been with a much better man than myself." There was something so essentially gentle in his nature, and a certain touch of simple domesticity in his character, that one who met him frequently would find himself taken behind the business man, and would see the affectionate husband and father; so that, busy man as he was, he always had a thought for those nearest and dearest to him.

It has often been remarked to the writer by Pugin's various clients that his work always had a strong devotional character, that his churches were places they felt they could pray in. Those who knew him best could quite understand from the man and his work the truth of this, and it is a striking tribute to his character that his piety appealed to all who had association with him, irrespective of creed.

Notwithstanding his gentle and kindly nature, the lot of any one who attempted to take advantage of this to the detriment of his clients' interest was not to be envied, as one or two individuals found to their cost. However, it was Pugin's lot generally to get builders and workmen around him who entered enthusiastically into his work, so that the relationship of all concerned remained on the most happy footing.

One of the objects (apart from the wonderful collection of his father's original sketches) he had the greatest pleasure in showing, was his badge of the Order of St. Sylvester, bestowed upon him by the Pope for his services to the Catholic church in England, a compliment well deserved; his devotedly religious spirit giving him far more than a merely professional interest in his work, and which accounted for the devotional spirit manifested in his churches.

In this appreciation the writer has dealt rather more with the personal character than would be the case generally, but Pugin's practice was almost exclusively confined to the church, of which he was so devoted a son, and his relationship with his clients was of a somewhat exceptional nature from the religious spirit pervading both sides.

The traditions of the name of Pugin will be continued by his brother Cuthbert, and his nephew, Mr. Sebastian Pugin Powell, who was trained by him, and had been associated with him for the last twenty years.

THE BUILDERS' CLERKS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE twenty-fifth annual dinner of this Institution was held on Tuesday evening in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, Mr. F. G. Minter, President, in the chair. There were also present Messrs. J. C. Amphlett, H. G. Assiter, E. H. Boehmer, R. Barrett, C. H. Brodie, E. Brooks, Chatfeild Clarke, Max Clarke, T. Costigan, H. T. Desch, E. B. Gammon, A. Grimwood, D. Mackness, F. S. Oldham, H. W. Parker, A. Ritchie, F. J. Smith, B. G. Thompson, R. Tarring, J. Whitty, C. Wicks, J. Austin, secretary, and others, the company numbering over 400.

The loyal and patriotic toasts having been honoured (Mr. Carter proposing, and Mr. Whitty responding to, the toast of "The Imperial Forces"),

The Chairman gave the toast of the evening, "The Builders' Clerks' Benevolent Institution." The Chancellor of the Exchequer had that evening deplored the depression in the building trades, but could he have been in the King's Hall and seen that large gathering, he would perhaps have thought that he had made a mistake. Such a large gathering showed how great an interest was taken in the Institution, which was founded in 1866. With them that evening they had one of the founders, Mr. E. Brooks, who had taken very great interest in the Institution, and Mr. Mullett, the original secretary. The objects of the Institution were to provide pensions for distressed and aged clerks and their widows, and to give temporary relief to them and to educate and maintain the orphans. At the present time there were twenty-four widows in receipt of 24*l.* a year each, and one aged clerk in receipt of 30*l.* a year, while there were two children being maintained at the Orphan School, at Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, and there was a vacancy for another. The grant of temporary relief was part of the good work the Institution was doing, and it was felt that small amounts given at the right time often saved a clerk from permanent distress. The first year the Institution was started 12*l.* 15*s.* was expended; latterly they had been disbursing from 600*l.* to 700*l.* a year

in these benefits, and the good that had been accomplished was very great. They had in hand between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* in stocks, and they had bought three presentations of 250*l.* each to the Orphan School at Haverstock-hill. They wanted to raise 500*l.* in order to continue their work and to put the Institution on a sound financial basis. The cost of management was very slight, and when they remembered that Mr. Brooks was their treasurer they would know there was no waste. Nearly all the money raised was expended on decayed clerks or their widows, and he did not know of any other Institution that was managed so economically. He thanked all those who had given help, but he must add that he did not think the builders had so far done all they should. He thought, too, that builders' clerks themselves might do more to help the Institution than they were doing. More of them could subscribe, and it was surprising that they did not. By paying a guinea subscription they obtained ten votes, and for every guinea subsequently paid they obtained ten votes. The votes were carried forward, and a candidate could practically vote himself in after one or two applications and after a certain age, and secure 30*l.* a year for life. Owing to bad times the donations had fallen off, and unless they sold their stock, which they did not want to do, they must raise 500*l.* this year.

Mr. Brooks, hon. treasurer, suitably responded and referred in complimentary terms to Mr. R. Barrett, who had induced a number of builders' clerks to become annual subscribers.

Mr. H. Le Marchant then briefly proposed "The Architects and Surveyors," coupled with the name of Mr. H. G. Assiter.

Mr. Assiter, in reply, spoke of some able and practical builders' clerks he had come in contact with. He also referred to a movement in the Surveyors' Institution "to improve the position of the quantity surveyor and put him on a better footing."

Mr. Max Clarke, in proposing the toast of "The Builders," said he had lately done a large amount of work without the intervention of the builder, and he had acted as the builder and the clerk of the works. Consequently he could sympathise with both, and he had had an experience that he did not wish to go through again. The builder was the man whom the architect wished to make use of as much as possible to save him such trouble as he (the speaker) had lately discovered to be so great. He had found that builders were honest, and that they kept their word and carried out the unfortunate and sometimes unnecessary impositions put upon them.

Mr. A. Grimwood, whose name was coupled with the toast, replied and said he was a builder of thirty or forty years' standing, and that he represented a firm which had been established something like a century.

Mr. Oldham then proposed the toast of "The Builders' Merchants," coupled with the name of Mr. R. Barrett, who, in reply, said it needed very little trouble to get the builders' clerks to subscribe to the funds of the Institution if the matter were placed before them properly.

Mr. T. Costigan, secretary of the Master Builders' Association, then ably proposed the toast of "The Chairman," who suitably responded, and the proceedings terminated.

During the evening the energetic secretary announced that the list of donations and new subscriptions so far received amounted to 350*l.*

APPLICATIONS UNDER THE 1894 BUILDING ACT.

At the meeting of the Building Act Committee of the London County Council held on March 28, being the day before the Council adjourned for the Easter Recess, the proceedings were governed by the clause in the order of reference which empowers the Committee at certain seasons to act on behalf of the Council in relation to matters included in the Committee's order of reference. The names of applicants are given between parentheses:—

Lines of Frontage and Projections.

Marylebone, East.—Buildings upon the site of Nos. 162 to 188, Great Portland-street, St. Marylebone (Messrs. Boehmer and Gibbs for Mr. T. Wharrie).—Consent.

Chelsea (detached).—A dwelling-house on the western side of East-row, Kensal-road, adjoining the "Great Western" beer-house (Mr. J. R. Sims).—Consent.

Clapham.—Residential flats on the west side of Lavender-sweep, Battersea, between No. 30, Lavender-street and Limburg-road (Mr. W. H. George).—Consent.

Hackney, North.—Bay windows in front of No. 167, Queen's-road, Finsbury-park (Messrs. Warran and Stupart for Mr. F. W. Wright).—Consent.

Hackney, North.—A one-story building at the rear of "The Swan" public-house, Clapton-common, Hackney, to abut upon Braydon-road (Mr. J. Hamilton for Messrs. Garwood and Sons).—Consent.

Marylebone, East.—Oriel windows in front of Nos. 16 and 17, Union-street, St. Marylebone (Messrs. Clark and Boulting for Mr. T. J. Boulting).—Consent.

Mile-end.—One-story shops on part of the forecourts of Nos. 12 and 14, Devonshire-street, Mile-end (Messrs. Leatherdale and Moore).—Consent.

Paddington, South.—An iron and glass portico at No. 89, Lancaster-gate, Bayswater-road, Paddington (Mr. G. Melville for Mr. H. M. Hogan).—Consent.

Strand.—A clock turret at No. 41, Great Windmill-street, Piccadilly (Mr. W. Whiddington).—Consent.

Wandsworth.—A house on the west side of Gwendolen-avenue, Putney (Messrs. J. T. Wimperis and Arber for Mr. W. R. Williams).—Consent.

Woolwich.—One-story shops on part of the forecourts of Nos. 27A and 27B, Herbert-road, Plumstead (Messrs. A. H. Edward and Co.).—Consent.

Width of Way.

St. George-in-the-East.—Buildings at Nos. 13 and 15, Denmark-street, St. George-in-the-East, with external walls at less than the prescribed distance from the centre of the roadway of the street (Messrs. F. Chambers and Son for Messrs. Keen, Robinson, and Co.).—Consent.

Width of Way, Lines of Frontage, etc.

Greenwich.—Buildings and a bridge at the Greenwich generating station, next the public footway adjoining the river Thames, and abutting upon Old Woolwich-road and Hoskins-street, Greenwich (Mr. E. J. Edwards for the Highways Committee of the Council).—Consent.

St. Pancras, East.—Stables and stores in Aldenham-mews, Aldenham-street, St. Pancras (Mr. G. H. Luetchford for Mr. R. L. Cripps).—Consent.

Kensington, South.—Buildings on a site upon the east side of Silver-street, and three buildings upon a site abutting on the south side of The Mall and the west side of Lucerne-mews, Kensington (Mr. W. M. Weir for Messrs. H. and T. Harris).—Consent.

Line of Frontage and Construction.

Rotherhithe.—An iron gangway to connect premises on the north and south sides of Shad Thames, Rotherhithe (Messrs. Gelder and Kitchen for Messrs. A. and P. Keen).—Consent.

Width of Way and Construction.

Greenwich.—The retention of a wood and iron van-shed in the garden at the rear of No. 67, Maryon-road, Greenwich (Messrs. Church, Quick, and Whincop for Mr. S. Long).—Consent.

Greenwich.—A shed at the "Anchor and Hope" wharf, Riverside, Charlton (Messrs. H. Castle and Sons, Ltd.).—Consent.

Deviation from Certified Plan.

St. George, Hanover-square.—Deviations from the plans certified by the district surveyor, so far as relates to the rebuilding of No. 94, New Bond-street, St. George, Hanover-square (Mr. W. J. Ancell for Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd.).—Consent.

St. Pancras, South.—Deviation from the plans sanctioned in respect of the erection of a building on a site on the southern side of Tottenham-street and eastern side of Charlotte-street, St. Pancras, so far as relates to an extension of the waiting-room on the first floor (Mr. F. T. Verity for Mr. E. D. Maddick).—Consent.

Strand.—Deviations from the plans certified by the district surveyor, so far as relates to the proposed rebuilding of Nos. 61, 62, and 63, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly (Mr. W. Woodward for Messrs. White and Co. and Mr. F. Sweetland).—Consent.

Space at Rear.

Westminster.—A modification of the provisions of section 41 with regard to open spaces about buildings, so far as relates to the proposed erection of a building on the south side of Great College-street, Westminster, with an irregular open space at the rear (Mr. A. B. Jackson for the Governing Body of Westminster School).—Consent.

Lines of Frontage and Space at Rear.

Hackney, South.—A building on the north side of Atherden-road, Clapton, between Rushmore-road and Alfearn-road (Mr. C. W. Hodgson for Mr. H. Pyle).—Consent.

Cubical Extent.

Woolwich.—An addition to a gutta-percha covering shop at the works of Messrs. Siemens Brothers and Co., Ltd., Harden's-manorway, Charlton, which building together with such addition will exceed in extent 250,000, but not 450,000, cubic ft. (Messrs. Siemens Brothers and Co., Ltd.).—Consent.

Newington, West.—The erection at Falmouth-road, Great Dover-street, Newington, of an addition to a building exceeding in extent 250,000 cubic ft., such building and addition not to exceed 450,000 cubic ft., and to be used only for the purposes of the manufacture of lifts (Mr. H. H. Collins for Messrs. R. Waygood and Co.).—Consent.

Formation of Streets.

Lewisham.—That the application of Mr. D. G. Horlock for an extension of the period within which Normanton-street, Perry-vale, Forest-hill, was required to be clearly defined throughout and thrown open to the public as a highway be granted.—Agreed.

Woolwich.—A deviation from the plans sanctioned for the formation of new streets upon the Eltham-park estate, High-street, Eltham, so far as relates to an alteration in the gradient of Dumbreck-road (Mr. R. Stewart for Mr. A. Cameron Corbett).—Consent.

Wandsworth.—That an order be issued to Mr. W. Bartholomew sanctioning the formation or laying out of new streets for carriage traffic on a site on the north-west side of Church-lane, Tooting.—Agreed.

Wandsworth.—That an order be issued to Mr. W. Bartholomew sanctioning the formation or laying out of new streets for carriage traffic out of the south-east side of Franciscan-road, Tooting, opposite Totterdown-street.—Agreed.

Means of Escape at Top of High Buildings.

Kensington, South.—Deviation from the plans approved in respect of the means of escape in case of fire proposed to be provided on the sixth and seventh stories of Nos. 63 to 83, Oakwood-court, Addison-road, Kensington, so far as relates to the provision of external gangways from the windows of certain back rooms to certain windows on the sixth and seventh floors in lieu of doorways being constructed between the hall and such rooms (Messrs. Rolfe and Matthews).—Consent.

St. George, Hanover-square.—Means of escape in case of fire proposed to be provided on the topmost story of No. 7, Seamore-place, Park-lane, St. George, Hanover-square (Mr. J. A. Tregelles for Sir J. L. Mackay).—Consent.

Alteration of Buildings.

Strand.—A building on the west side of Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, upon part of the open space belonging to the George IV. public-house, Portsmouth-street (Messrs. Ridge and Waymouth for Mr. O. Owen).—Consent.

Dwelling-houses on Low-lying Land.

Camberwell, North.—Three dwelling-houses on low-lying land situated at Elmington-road, Camberwell (Mr. S. Walter Wells for Mr. A. Burton).—Consent.

Hampstead.—A building on a site abutting upon Streatley-place, Murray-terrace and New-end, Hampstead, with a forecourt fence at less than the prescribed distance from the centre of the roadway of Streatley-place (Mr. W. S. Cook for the School Board for London).—Consent.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

SHEFFIELD SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.—The annual meeting of the Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors was held in the Lecture Hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Leopold-street, on the 14th inst., Mr. T. Winder presiding. The annual report of the Council was presented and approved. It stated, in regard to membership, that the total number in each class was now three hon. members, 35 Fellows, 42 Associates, 17 students, and 20 lay members; total, 117, compared with 109 last year, or an increase of eight members. Seven other gentlemen also are nominated for election at the next meeting. With regard to public matters affecting the interests of the profession, the time of the Council had been fully occupied during the year. No further action had, to their knowledge, been taken with regard to the new building by-laws, and the Town Clerk had promised that the Society shall have a further conference with the Highway Committee when the matter is again considered. The proposed competition in connexion with the Corporation

17 ft.), and a baby washing-room in the rear. The corridor is continued at each end by means of a cross-lighted lobby to a six-bed ward, which is placed at an obtuse angle with the corridor, so that the axes of the two wards and of the central block form approximately three sides of an octagon. At each end of the central block, another corridor leads from the main corridor to another large ward, the axis of which is approximately at right angles to that of ward in front of it. The same arrangement is repeated on the second floor. On the third floor the isolation ward (27 ft. by 20 ft.) and its accessories are arranged over the right rear ward, and the six nurses' bedrooms and work-room over the central block. All the principal wards are well isolated, and the sanitary fittings are placed in towers cut off from the corridors by cross-lighted lobbies. The six-bed wards are 31 ft. long and 27 ft. wide, and all the angles are rounded off; windows are placed in the rounded angles, and along the two sides, and also over the fireplaces at the outer ends, and over the doors at the inner ends. The lobbies forming the approaches to the large wards are low, so that air can circulate between the flat roof of one lobby and the floor of the lobby above. Reverting to the ground-floor plan, the doctors' quarters are under the right front ward, and the chapel under the right rear ward; the board room under the left front ward, and the airing room, etc., under the left rear ward. The authors submit an alternative ground-floor plan, with the nurses' bedrooms on this floor, and the external appearance of this design is shown by a badly-drawn perspective. As regards the planning, the accepted design is undoubtedly the best submitted; as regards the external treatment it is almost if not quite, the worst.

The second premiated design (No. 6) is less satisfactory in plan, but is much better externally. The entrance is in the middle of the City-road front, and has a waiting-room on the left and porter's room on the right of peculiar shape; the corridor between these is continued past the doctor's office, ambulance store, and principal staircase on the left, and the secretary's two offices on the right, to a transverse corridor, behind which are the matron's office and a babies' linen washing-room. The first-floor plan again gives the key to the ground-floor arrangement; in the central block, over the rooms just described, the labour ward is in the front over the entrance and the porter's and waiting rooms (not a good position); the matron's rooms are over the secretary's offices, the one-bed ward over the doctor's office, and the baby washing-room behind the transverse corridor. This corridor is continued at each end beyond the central block by a cross-lighted lobby to a pair of wards, the axes of which form with the axis of the transverse corridor a sort of double ⋎, thus ⋗⋖. A ward kitchen is placed in the angle formed by each pair of wards. The sanitary fittings are arranged in towers, approached from the ward corridors by cross-lighted lobbies. The large wards measure 37 ft. by 27 ft., but the angles are widely splayed, so that the effective area is less than these dimensions appear to give. Windows are placed in the two long sides of each ward and in three of the splays. In the first premiated design each large ward is isolated; in Messrs. Reilly and Son's design each *pair* is isolated. The same arrangement is repeated on the second floor. The third floor is over the central block only, and the bedrooms are very small. On the ground floor the difficulties of the arrangement adopted for the wards above have proved too great for the ingenuity of the authors, and the planning of the rooms under the pair of wards towards Old-street is far from satisfactory.

Design No. 1, by Mr. Wm. C. Marshall, is bracketed third with No. 3, by Messrs. T. W. Aldwinckle and Son, but, on the whole, we consider the latter to be the better of the two. In external treatment it is certainly superior. As far as the planning is concerned, the general arrangement is somewhat similar, and there are defects in each. In neither design is there any attempt to isolate the principal wards, and this has clearly been regarded by the assessor as a serious defect. In Mr. Marshall's design the wards are better lighted; in the other the sanitary arrangements are much more satisfactory. On the first floor Mr. Marshall has a single corridor parallel to City-road, and in front of this there are two wards (one at each end), 34 ft. 6 in. by 23 ft. 9 in., the longer axes being at right angles to the corridor; between these wards there are three small rooms, namely, a baby washing-room, staff nurses' sitting-room, and a one-bed ward. Behind the corridor the main staircase, ward kitchen, sink-room, and water-closet are placed, and there are also two large wards at the ends of the corridor, and a labour ward (24 ft. by 22 ft.) in a projection at the rear. There is only one water-closet on this floor and only one sink-room, and the lobby leading to them is not cross-lighted. The same arrangement is repeated on the second floor. The matron's rooms are placed on the ground floor, and some of the other rooms on this floor are not adequately lighted. The elevation is feebly drawn and without character. The author has adhered to the instructions as to the number of drawings.

In Messrs. Aldwinckle and Son's design the two front wards are parallel to the corridor and the two rear wards at right angles to it, the arrangement being just the reverse of that in Mr. Marshall's design, but the relative position of the two adjacent wards is less satisfactory in the former than in the latter. In Messrs. Aldwinckle and Son's plan the wards are 35 ft. by 24 ft., and in each of the two front wards one of the longer sides, against which three beds are placed, is entirely blocked by the end of the rear ward and by part of the corridor, so that there are no windows between these beds. The labour ward is in front of the main corridor, which is not a good position. The linen-store and larder, which are provided near the ward kitchen, are useful, and the sanitary arrangements are more satisfactory than in some of the other designs. The ground floor is well planned, and the elevation simple and refined.

No. 4 is a charming set of drawings, and shows meritorious work, both in plan and elevation. On the first floor, the main corridor (parallel to City-road) extends the whole length of the main building, and is terminated at each end by a sanitary tower, with cross-lighted lobby. The large wards (36 ft. by 23 ft. 6 in.) are placed on each side of the corridor near the ends, so that the corridor and four wards form together a block of buildings shaped like the letter H. On each side of the central part of the corridor there is, however, an intermediate block, the front portion containing the matron's rooms and the back portion the principal stairs, kitchen, baby washing-room, labour ward, one-bed ward, hot cupboard, sink-room, and water-closet. The principal defect is the crowding of the buildings in the rear of the main corridor; the labour ward and one of the large wards are only 3 ft. 6 in. apart, and the other rooms are only 14 ft. from the ward. On the ground floor the crowding is remarked. The second floor is similar, but the staff nurses' sitting-room and work-room over the matron's rooms. Externally the whole of the ground story is of plain stone, without plinth or cornice, except at the entrance in the centre of the principal front; the next story is entirely of brick, with the exception of stone dressings to the six windows in the central portion; the next story is of brick with stone bands; and the central portion is carried up another story in a similar manner. The water-colour perspective is an excellent piece of work. Probably, this design has failed to secure a premium on account of its costliness.

Design No. 2 is clearly out of court. The construction is faulty to a serious extent. There are half-brick walls, about 30 ft. long, between the cross walls, and carried up through three stories. Many of the 14 in. external walls on the third floor are not over walls below, and in one case a girder with a clear span of 48 ft. would be required, and one end of the girder would come over a window. There are other defects in the planning, as in the arrangement of the entrances and corridors on the ground floor, but it is unnecessary to describe them in detail.

We were not permitted to see the reports which accompanied the designs, and are, therefore, unable to give the authors' estimates or to describe the methods of heating and ventilation which they suggested.

TOWN HALL FOR LAMBETH.—At the meeting of Lambeth Borough Council on Thursday of last week (April 14) it was resolved to erect a town hall on a site at the corner of Acre-lane and Brixton-hill. The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects is to be asked to appoint an assessor.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held on Monday at the Rooms of the Institute, No. 9, Conduit-street, the President, Mr. Aston Webb, R.A., in the chair.

The Registration Question.

The Chairman: Before asking Mr. Prior to read his paper I have just one or two remarks to make in reference to a matter which rather closely concerns the affairs of this Institute. It will be known to you possibly that a committee consisting of certain members of our Institute have issued a circular asking the opinion of members on the subject of registration. I think it only right to mention that when the committee of this Institute which has been appointed on registration met the question arose as to the circular which was proposed to be issued asking the members of the Institute whether they were in favour of registration or not, our committee thought that it would be very unwise to prejudge this question by a circular in the first instance, and practically they unanimously expressed the opinion that it was undesirable that any attempts should be made to prejudge the question in this way. This was not formally communicated to the outside committee as had been intended, but there were several members of the committee present who, we understand, did informally communicate it to their committee. But I am sorry to say that in spite of this strong expression of opinion—practically unanimously made—an appeal has been issued to members asking for their opinion on this question before the committee appointed have had time in any way to lay before the members of our body their opinion of the pros and cons of the question. We are all quite willing it should be carefully considered, and a report drawn up as to the merits or the demerits of the proposal which has been made. I am informed by the chairman of that committee that the notice was sent out through some misunderstanding amongst the members of the committee itself. But the council feel that in a matter of such importance as this there should be no carelessness about the issue of such a circular. Three members of the committee—Mr. Seth Smith, Mr. Wimperis, and Mr. Guy Dawber—have, I understand, since resigned from the committee, and I hope that other members will show their sense of the unfortunate occurrence by doing the same, for it really makes the consideration of the question very difficult if it is to be treated in this way. The council think it only right that I should mention this matter at the first opportunity before the members of the Institute. Perhaps you will allow me, as I am on this question, just to give one little hint on my own account. You will have the question of the election of the members of the council for the coming year shortly before you, and the responsibility rests on every one of us to vote for the best men to represent the profession on the council, and I hope they will consider not only this question of registration, but also the general qualifications of each man to best represent us on the council.

The Statues of Wells.

Mr. E. S. Prior, M.A. Cantab., then read a paper on "The Statues of Wells, with Some Contemporary Foreign Examples," of which the following is an abstract:—

The statues of Wells front, said the author, have escaped the chances which have been almost everywhere destructive to mediæval sculpture—they have not been largely defaced by iconoclastic or political riot; they still possess their heads, arms, and their main features unbroken; the face of the stone has not completely perished as so much of English building stone has done, and in the pure air of a West country town it has been but little coated with dirt; and, as a crowning mercy, they have not been "restored" away by the "restorer." They belong to that fresh, early period of Gothic art when its expression seems to leap upward like a flame; when in the heat of it art ran molten into the moulds of new motives, when the image and superscription that for the thousand years of the Byzantine dynasty had been the currency of art was in a couple of generations entirely coined afresh, minted, as it were, for

the Gothic dynasty. We can see in the Wells statues the genesis of a dominant art, the triumphant progress that marks the creation of a great style, till in the latest and best of our Wells figures has been reached the highest level of the English accomplishment.

The author explained that his intention was to develop certain views upon one aspect of the Wells statues which circumstances had brought to his notice. The scaffolding recently erected had given opportunity of observing at close quarters not only the matter of the portrayal, but its manner; and Mr. Arthur Gardner had made photographic studies of certain features which he (Mr. Gardner) would presently put before the meeting. As a preliminary, the author briefly surveyed the points they wished to develop.

The art of the statuary in stone is the art of his chisel. His craft lies in the edge of the chisel or other implement with which he shapes and models his stone. The author's point was that the consideration of that use of the chisel gives the key to the history of English sculpture. In the simple action of cutting stone lies a world of diversity in which can be clearly mapped out territories of style. Even in the plain dressing and walling of freestone, the date and style of the masons were expressing themselves all through the Middle Ages, and this expression can be traced from one period to another by the variations in the finishing and setting of the stone employed. Fully as expressive of date and style is the signature of the figure sculptor in his use of the chisel point upon his statue; it is the expression of his time; it shows a growth from one stage of execution to another, exhibits certain peculiarities arising from the phases of his craft, from the traditions of his age, from the texture of the stone he uses, from the commerce and connexions of the habitat in which he works. His chisel conventions are the nature tongue of the sculptor. From the consideration of them we may say he is Englishman, Frenchman, Italian, or German, that his craft has grown up in the works of this or that stone, that he was living at a certain date, and had, in fact, a certain position in the history of English, French, Italian, or German art.

The building of Wells Cathedral was the work of sets of masons who began in the XIIth century and carried on what was practically a continuous succession of stone-cutting craft, culminating in the statues of the West front, and leading on in them from step to step of progress until the highest attainment was reached. The combination in the building of oolite in wall and arch-moulding, with limestone shafts, makes a distinct and peculiar sub-species of XIIIth century mason-craft. It is distinguished by certain peculiarities of moulding in arch moulds and capitals, and by not having its wall stone dressed with the notched chisel. It occurs at Sherborne, Gloucester, and Exeter, but its great accomplishment was the West front of Wells, and it was in connexion with its style that the great statue-making of the front was achieved.

The author proceeded to trace back this XIIIth century style of figurework to its early beginnings, showing how the free statue in stone grew up without any special effort in the Wells building. The head expression had been long in practice for label and corbel; the full relief and the attitude of a statue had by 1220 been for some time in the ambitions of the carver of recumbent effigies, by 1220 the draperies had made their expression in the ordinary architectural carving of the mason. Nor was the motive of this great enterprise of setting up ranges of life-size saints any sudden and new idea. Life-size free-standing images had—from the Xth century, at any rate—been in the habit of English art. The manner of such representation was part of the ordinary church fitting of the time. But this statue-making was goldsmith's work—adapted for the niches of an internal screen reredos; the new thing was that the Wells figures were stonemason's work. When the mason's skill had reached that power of carving the human figure which the building of Wells gave him, immediately the project of using his powers to furnish the great iconostasis of stone, which the west front of Wells is, would arise and would be in the natural functional development of English Gothic style.

Exhibiting the statues by slides, the author put them into groups to show their successive stages of development, and to bring out the evidence of a peculiar Wells technique which was a distinctly native possession, growing out of the Wells building, and declaring itself as the production of no foreign hand. In a figure remaining at Winchester the Wells manner could be seen carried a stage further. The distinctness of the Wells treatment would display itself beside other English work, contemporary or nearly contemporary, at Westminster and Lincoln. Yet in them all—at Wells, Westminster, and Lincoln—will be seen a general flavour, a generic likeness, which seems to be evident under the distinctions of species in the three. To emphasise this point the author referred to contemporary work abroad. Despite similarities and often identities of the subject of statue-making, despite the likenesses of treatment as to the characters represented, despite the close parallelism in the conditions of the sculptors, abroad as in England working up from Romanesque traditions in stone-cutting to the accomplishment of Gothic ideals, the handling of the English work shows as distinct from that abroad. There is a generic French manner displayed at Chartres, Amiens, and Rheims, which, just as our English generic manner had its own varieties, so in the sculptural development of each of these three cathedrals developed a particular specific technique that can in each case distinguish them.

The author's conclusion was that the Wells statues were a production of English art, not, as much assertion has declared them, the work of any foreign sculptor. For as it can be clearly seen that neither the sculptors of Westminster nor Lincoln carved figures like those of Wells, so equally must those of Chartres, Rheims, or Amiens be acquitted of having had a share in them.

Mr. Arthur Gardner supplemented the paper by showing on the screen specimens of work at Chartres, Rheims, and Amiens, contemporary with that of Wells Cathedral. Most of the views were taken by himself, but some he explained had been lent by Professor Letheby. He endorsed the conclusions of Mr. Prior that the work at Wells was essentially that of English workmen.

Mr. St. John Hope said he was so thoroughly in accord with all that Mr. Prior had said, that he had really little to add on his own account. With the view that the origin of these figures was English he was in entire agreement. It was only a few weeks back that he had the opportunity of showing photographs of those wonderful figures from Wells to Le Comte de Lasteyrie, and of asking him whether they had anything of the kind in France or any work like that which would justify those who claimed a foreign origin for some of them, and he said at once that there was no French influence in them and that they were thoroughly English. With that opinion he thought they might rest content, and hereafter they ought to have nobody putting forward any claim for the foreign origin of these wonderful sculptures. It was rather exasperating to take up guide-books and find that the so-called authorities had set down all of the fine work in this country to foreigners, and yet when they come to make a comparative examination of one work with another, and when they went to those absolutely undeniable authorities—documents—they found that these so-called foreign works were almost always the work of men who bore English names and whom they had no reason to suppose were other than Englishmen. He was dining not long ago in the Hall of Magdalen College, Oxford, and was looking at the beautiful panelling at the back of the high table, and he asked one of the Fellows who had studied the question whether he found any reference in the college accounts to the men who produced this very charming Renaissance work. He afterwards received from this gentleman extracts of various entries which showed that the timber was sent from London to Oxford, and was carved in Oxford by Englishmen. The accounts showed that this wonderful work was the work of English artists, and not that of Italians or Flemish artists who were tainted with Italian traditions. Mr. Prior and Mr. Gardner had shown by their interesting comparative examinations how very clearly the Wells images stood out from anything else as being a product of our own country. He had been over these figures several times with Mr. Prior and Professor Lethaby on the scaffolding, and their views were thoroughly in accord.

Professor Lethaby said he did not think he differed from Mr. Prior in the minutest detail. Mr. Gardner had mentioned the Founders statues at Chartres, but he believed the most recent opinion was that all these things were really saints and scriptural people. Although they were referred to as Queen Matilde and King John, and so on, later opinions held them to be statues of David and Samuel, and other biblical persons. One thing he would suggest was that those in search of a holiday should go to Rheims this year, for the scaffolding was being placed round the Cathedral front, which stood out beyond anything else in Europe, except St. Mark's, at Venice—the latter, of course, from an entirely different point of view. When that scaffolding came down no one knew what they would see.

Professor Beresford Pite, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Prior and Mr. Gardner, said the paper had been most interesting, as it had renewed the acquaintance he made many years ago with the sculptures at Wells. To architects there was a very great and delightful element of beauty in Wells front. There was an extraordinary contrast of the forms of the sculptures, and yet their harmony with the columns and shaftings was of very great value as an element of design, and it was altogether charming to be told by Mr. Prior that the forms of the mouldings linked themselves with the sections so thoroughly. There was something fascinating in the idea that he did not think they would readily forget. The design of these sculptured fronts was very interesting. One had been rather compelled to the thought that the architectural design had been subordinated to the story or poem intended, and he always felt that very strongly at Wells, and he did not know that they had any indication from Mr. Prior of the story which had led to the creation of this delightful series at Wells. The biblical series below and the series above were didactic in a high degree, and one expected that the figures in between had some story and meaning and order and ratio which defined to a great extent the limits of the original design. Unfortunately Salisbury was not what it was, but they saw in Peterborough and Lincoln façades laid out for sculptural representation, and he could not accept the feeling that the mere architectural arrangement of niches was designed by one man, and then that a group of sculptors were called in to fill them, accidentally sometimes, with scriptural figures. He had a strong idea that very much the same planning as in the subject matter of a great stained glass window underlay the subject matter of these great fronts. They had been told that Mr. Hope would solve the mystery and puzzle, but he had acquiesced in Mr. Prior's views in a very disappointing way. There was undoubtedly at Wells great originality on the part of the designer, for the designer had cut himself free from a good many traditions and thought for himself. With reference to the gable, for instance, he had no recollection of any similar form in England, and he did not know but what it was altogether unique. It was certainly very remarkable and peculiar, and very exceptional in stone, and he supposed that it was always the intention to erect western towers. Some such idea or design must have been in existence when the lower part of the front was planned. At about the same time they had Peterborough with great originality of treatment, and there was also Salisbury and Lincoln. He believed that Hugh de Wells also did work at Lincoln. In these fronts there was the same great movement in the direction of originality of treatment at work amongst English church architects at that time. It was a matter of very great interest, and there was no doubt that Wells was one of the finest examples of that movement.

Mr. H. Stannus seconded the motion, and said that to try and explain the storiation of this west front would be rather a large order at that hour, and moreover the reader of the paper expressly explained that this scheme of storiation was being carefully worked out by two friends of his, and he (Mr. Stannus) trusted that they might have the opportunity of reading about it later on. There were two thoughts which struck him very strongly while looking at the delightful series of views. One point was, "How very like the development of Greek art they were." He could parallel every stage of the development from photographs that he had, beginning with archaic statues dug up in the recent excavations of the Acropolis right down to the group of the "Three Graces,"

or whatever it might be that they had in the British Museum, that led one to feel that all great art was one. They saw that development shewn in the drapery by the parallel lines and then the zig zag folds what they saw so strongly marked in archaic Greek work. Later on the folds became larger and of greater variety, until they come to the noble work of Phidias, which, he ventured to say, could really be paralleled by some of the work they had seen on the screen that evening. It was many years ago that someone made the remark that there was the same character in transverse sections of folds of Greek drapery as the transverse sections of Greek mouldings. He was glad that had been shown with the Cathedral mouldings. It was another proof if one were needed that the sculpture was not imported and put there, but was really made on the spot; like all great art made for its place, and probably in some cases in its place. If he were to criticise, he would draw attention to the great want of repose there was in the front at Wells. And there was another parallel which occurred to him in the front of the Certosa near Pavia. He thought the design at Wells would be a stronger one if the general scheme of decoration of the whole front had not been carved right across the buttresses.

Mr. Dressler said Mr. Prior had led him to understand that this was a lecture on archæology, but he felt it was a lecture on most beautiful art. He very much admired Gothic art, although he was trained more in the classic, but before Mr. Stannus got up he was thinking of the great similarity there was in Gothic art and classic art, and he also quite agreed that there was a natural development, and that the first effort of all sculptures had been to imitate architectural forms. They saw long form-like columns, with lines on them very much like the Corinthian column, and by degrees they saw the efforts of the artist to bring life into them and to make the arms far away from the body, and so on. His general interest in all these things was that of the modern man. Archæology was very interesting, but the great thing was how they were to derive any benefit from it, and how they were to get the beauty of the times gone by. He did not propose to attempt to solve that question. Everyone would be delighted if opportunities such as the old sculptors had were given to sculptors to represent themselves on the face of fine buildings rather than in producing work which could only be placed inside or placed in public places for which they were never intended. They all desired to associate themselves once more with the fine buildings of the time, but how it was to be done he must leave it to others to say.

The Chairman said they were all evidently agreed with Mr. Prior in thinking that these statues were the work of English sculptors. Call them sculptors if they would, but he understood that probably these men were really superior masons. They were men who worked on the fronts of the building and by degrees through their increased skill were entrusted with the figure work of the building. They must have grown up with it and have known every portion of it, and, as had been pointed out, were so engrained with the architecture of the building that their figures were almost unconsciously affected by the mouldings by which the figures were surrounded. They, as architects, looking at the illustrations, would feel how wonderfully the figures did blend with the architecture. He was quite sure that they as architects would be only too glad to find sculptors who would blend their work with the architecture. How that was to be achieved he did not know. Sculptors had a way of working in their studios while architects had to work out of doors, and thus it was that the statues of the sculptors when placed on a building did not always accord with the work of the architect, in the same way as they did at Wells Cathedral. Of course it really arose from the different conditions under which their work was now done. He supposed it was no good trying for the impossible, and to expect sculptors to come to work on the building and carve the figures there. It was a question, however, which affected both architects and sculptors. He was sure they all had the desire to employ sculpture in their buildings but there was that difficulty of assimilating it without the intimate knowledge which the sculptor certainly should have of the building before he put a figure into a niche.

The motion was then heartily agreed to.

Mr. Prior, in reply, said he could not help it that everyone had professed agreement with him. It was not often when he made any statement that that had happened so that he could only suppose that a peaceful atmosphere reigned in the Institute, and troubles never entered. He was thankful, therefore, to be able to agree with so much of what Mr. Stannus had said, and particularly when he pointed out that it would be rather a large order to go into the question of the meaning of Wells front as Professor Pite suggested. He would require ten lectures to venture to deal with such a subject. Neither would he be led into the very burning question of how they were to get any decent sculpture on to modern buildings. How was the Academy sculptor to appear upon their buildings as the Wells sculptor did? He could only say it would happen when the Academy was abolished.

The Chairman announced that the annual meeting would be held on May 2, when the annual report and accounts would be moved for adoption, and the usual business of the meeting be transacted.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LATE PETER PAUL PUGIN:

BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

THE late Peter Paul Pugin, who was the third and youngest son of the late Augustus Northmore Welby Pugin, the distinguished Gothic revivalist, was born on St. Peter and St. Paul's day 1851. He was, therefore, but fifteen months old at the death of his father, which took place on September 14, 1852. Notwithstanding this, any one speaking with him respecting his father, found it extremely difficult to imagine that he was dealing with something that could but have been hearsay, albeit of the most reliable nature. His mother, who is happily still living, had the most devoted admiration of her distinguished husband's attainments—an admiration and appreciation that nearly fifty-two years widowhood has not dimmed in the slightest degree. A conversation with her is such an interesting connecting link with the past, that it is a privilege to be remembered; so vivid is her recollection of everything pertaining to the husband to whom she was such a devoted wife, that the subjects of her conversation seem to be but the events and persons of yesterday. It was in an atmosphere such as this that Peter Paul Pugin was brought up, with the only possible result to a devoted son of a devoted mother—an admiration for all that she admired and a love for all that she had loved—and thus it was that at the death of his eldest brother, Edward, in 1875, he was able, with his brother Cuthbert, to undertake the management of an important and extensive practice. This was the more remarkable as to within a few years of his brother's death he was being trained as a painter, and it was only after mature consideration that he decided to forego painting and take up architecture in earnest. His earlier training was of an essentially practical nature; amongst other matters, he had superintended the erection of the block of buildings at Ramsgate, now the Granville Hotel, while he spent some time at the carpenter's bench. Thus his training was a peculiar combination of the practical and the artistic, his freedom with the pencil standing him in good stead in designing, especially in the more elaborate work, such as altars, where he could with equal facility sketch in the carving, figures and tracery, which accounted for a good deal of the charm in his work; nothing of this nature being left to the carver, as is unfortunately so often the case.

Mr. Pugin was all his life a most pious and devoted Catholic, and it was not necessary to be of the same faith to thoroughly appreciate his sincerity, his every-day life being a speaking tribute to his truly Christian character; and it is a most pleasing retrospect to remember that his virtues were appreciated during his life by all who came into contact with him. It gives great pleasure to the writer to record the fact that in every part of the country he heard the kindliest expressions of regard from the highest to the lowest of those who had any association with him in his many works, both from the clients' and the builders' side. One incident comes to the writer's mind which will illustrate this. Some months before Mr. Pugin died, in fact when, although he was somewhat ill, there was no thought of his death, a builder with whom he had business (not a Catholic) said, "There is one thing I always feel after leaving Mr. Pugin, and that is, that I have been with a much better man than myself." There was something so essentially gentle in his nature, and a certain touch of simple domesticity in his character, that one who met him frequently would find himself taken behind the business man, and would see the affectionate husband and father; so that, busy man as he was, he always had a thought for those nearest and dearest to him.

It has often been remarked to the writer by Pugin's various clients that his work always had a strong devotional character, that his churches were places they felt they could pray in. Those who knew him best could quite understand from the man and his work the truth of this, and it is a striking tribute to his character that his piety appealed to all who had association with him, irrespective of creed.

Notwithstanding his gentle and kindly nature, the lot of any one who attempted to take advantage of this to the detriment of his clients' interest was not to be envied, as one or two individuals found to their cost. However, it was Pugin's lot generally to get builders and workmen around him who entered enthusiastically into his work, so that the relationship of all concerned remained on the most happy footing.

One of the objects (apart from the wonderful collection of his father's original sketches) he had the greatest pleasure in showing, was his badge of the Order of St. Sylvester, bestowed upon him by the Pope for his services to the Catholic church in England, a compliment well deserved; his devotedly religious spirit giving him far more than a merely professional interest in his work, and which accounted for the devotional spirit manifested in his churches.

In this appreciation the writer has dealt rather more with the personal character than would be the case generally, but Pugin's practice was almost exclusively confined to the church, of which he was so devoted a son, and his relationship with his clients was of a somewhat exceptional nature from the religious spirit pervading both sides.

The traditions of the name of Pugin will be continued by his brother Cuthbert, and his nephew, Mr. Sebastian Pugin Powell, who was trained by him, and had been associated with him for the last twenty years.

THE BUILDERS' CLERKS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE twenty-fifth annual dinner of this Institution was held on Tuesday evening in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, Mr. F. G. Minter, President, in the chair. There were also present Messrs. J. C. Amphlett, H. G. Assiter, E. H. Boehmer, R. Barrett, C. H. Brodie, E. Brooks, Chatfeild Clarke, Max Clarke, T. Costigan, H. T. Desch, E. B. Gammon, A. Grimwood, D. Mackness, F. S. Oldham, H. W. Parker, A. Ritchie, F. J. Smith, B. G. Thompson, R. Tarring, J. Whitty, C. Wicks, J. Austin, secretary, and others, the company numbering over 400.

The loyal and patriotic toasts having been honoured (Mr. Carter proposing, and Mr. Whitty responding to, the toast of "The Imperial Forces"),

The Chairman gave the toast of the evening, "The Builders' Clerks' Benevolent Institution." The Chancellor of the Exchequer had that evening deplored the depression in the building trades, but could he have been in the King's Hall and seen that large gathering, he would perhaps have thought that he had made a mistake. Such a large gathering showed how great an interest was taken in the Institution, which was founded in 1866. With them that evening they had one of the founders, Mr. E. Brooks, who had taken very great interest in the Institution, and Mr. Mullett, the original secretary. The objects of the Institution were to provide pensions for distressed and aged clerks and their widows, and to give temporary relief to them and to educate and maintain the orphans. At the present time there were twenty-four widows in receipt of 24*l.* a year each, and one aged clerk in receipt of 30*l.* a year, while there were two children being maintained at the Orphan School, at Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, and there was a vacancy for another. The grant of temporary relief was part of the good work the Institution was doing, and it was felt that small amounts given at the right time often saved a clerk from permanent distress. The first year the Institution was started 12*l.* 15*s.* was expended; latterly they had been disbursing from 600*l.* to 700*l.* a year

in these benefits, and the good that had been accomplished was very great. They had in hand between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* in stocks, and they had bought three presentations of 250*l.* each to the Orphan School at Haverstock-hill. They wanted to raise 500*l.* in order to continue their work and to put the Institution on a sound financial basis. The cost of management was very slight, and when they remembered that Mr. Brooks was their treasurer they would know there was no waste. Nearly all the money raised was expended on decayed clerks or their widows, and he did not know of any other Institution that was managed so economically. He thanked all those who had given help, but he must add that he did not think the builders had so far done all they should. He thought, too, that builders' clerks themselves might do more to help the Institution than they were doing. More of them could subscribe, and it was surprising that they did not. By paying a guinea subscription they obtained ten votes, and for every guinea subsequently paid they obtained ten votes. The votes were carried forward, and a candidate could practically vote himself in after one or two applications and after a certain age, and secure 30*l.* a year for life. Owing to bad times the donations had fallen off, and unless they sold their stock, which they did not want to do, they must raise 500*l.* this year.

Mr. Brooks, hon. treasurer, suitably responded and referred in complimentary terms to Mr. R. Barrett, who had induced a number of builders' clerks to become annual subscribers.

Mr. H. Le Marchant then briefly proposed "The Architects and Surveyors," coupled with the name of Mr. H. G. Assiter.

Mr. Assiter, in reply, spoke of some able and practical builders' clerks he had come in contact with. He also referred to a movement in the Surveyors' Institution "to improve the position of the quantity surveyor and put him on a better footing."

Mr. Max Clarke, in proposing the toast of "The Builders," said he had lately done a large amount of work without the intervention of the builder, and he had acted as the builder and the clerk of the works. Consequently he could sympathise with both, and he had had an experience that he did not wish to go through again. The builder was the man whom the architect wished to make use of as much as possible to save him such trouble as he (the speaker) had lately discovered to be so great. He had found that builders were honest, and that they kept their word and carried out the unfortunate and sometimes unnecessary impositions put upon them.

Mr. A. Grimwood, whose name was coupled with the toast, replied and said he was a builder of thirty or forty years' standing, and that he represented a firm which had been established something like a century.

Mr. Oldham then proposed the toast of "The Builders' Merchants," coupled with the name of Mr. R. Barrett, who, in reply, said it needed very little trouble to get the builders' clerks to subscribe to the funds of the Institution if the matter were placed before them properly.

Mr. T. Costigan, secretary of the Master Builders' Association, then ably proposed the toast of "The Chairman," who suitably responded, and the proceedings terminated.

During the evening the energetic secretary announced that the list of donations and new subscriptions so far received amounted to 350*l.*

APPLICATIONS UNDER THE 1894 BUILDING ACT.

AT the meeting of the Building Act Committee of the London County Council held on March 28, being the day before the Council adjourned for the Easter Recess, the proceedings were governed by the clause in the order of reference which empowers the Committee at certain seasons to act on behalf of the Council in relation to matters included in the Committee's order of reference. The names of applicants are given between parentheses:—

Lines of Frontage and Projections.

Marylebone, East.—Buildings upon the site of Nos. 162 to 188, Great Portland-street, St. Marylebone (Messrs. Boehmer and Gibbs for Mr. T. Wharrie).—Consent.

Chelsea (detached).—A dwelling-house on the western side of East-row, Kensal-road, adjoining the "Great Western" beer-house (Mr. J. R. Sims).—Consent.

Clapham.—Residential flats on the west side of Lavender-sweep, Battersea, between No. 30, Lavender-street and Limburg-road (Mr. W. H. George).—Consent.

Hackney, North.—Bay windows in front of No. 167, Queen's-road, Finsbury-park (Messrs. Warran and Stupart for Mr. F. W. Wright).—Consent.

Hackney, North.—A one-story building at the rear of "The Swan" public-house, Clapton-common, Hackney, to abut upon Braydon-road (Mr. J. Hamilton for Messrs. Garwood and Sons).—Consent.

Marylebone, East.—Oriel windows in front of Nos. 16 and 17, Union-street, St. Marylebone (Messrs. Clark and Boulting for Mr. T. J. Boulting).—Consent.

Mile-end.—One-story shops on part of the forecourts of Nos. 12 and 14, Devonshire-street, Mile-end (Messrs. Leatherdale and Moore).—Consent.

Paddington, South.—An iron and glass portico at No. 89, Lancaster-gate, Bayswater-road, Paddington (Mr. G. Melville for Mr. H. M. Hogan).—Consent.

Strand.—A clock turret at No. 41, Great Windmill-street, Piccadilly (Mr. W. Whiddington).—Consent.

Wandsworth.—A house on the west side of Gwendolen-avenue, Putney (Messrs. J. T. Wimperis and Arber for Mr. W. R. Williams).—Consent.

Woolwich.—One-story shops on part of the forecourts of Nos. 27A and 27B, Herbert-road, Plumstead (Messrs. A. H. Edward and Co.).—Consent.

Width of Way.

St. George-in-the-East.—Buildings at Nos. 13 and 15, Denmark-street, St. George-in-the-East, with external walls at less than the prescribed distance from the centre of the roadway of the street (Messrs. F. Chambers and Son for Messrs. Keen, Robinson, and Co.).—Consent.

Width of Way, Lines of Frontage, etc.

Greenwich.—Buildings and a bridge at the Greenwich generating station, next the public footway adjoining the river Thames, and abutting upon Old Woolwich-road and Hoskins-street, Greenwich (Mr. E. J. Edwards for the Highways Committee of the Council).—Consent.

St. Pancras, East.—Stables and stores in Aldenham-mews, Aldenham-street, St. Pancras (Mr. G. H. Luetchford for Mr. R. L. Cripps).—Consent.

Kensington, South.—Buildings on a site upon the east side of Silver-street, and three buildings upon a site abutting on the south side of The Mall and the west side of Lucerne-mews, Kensington (Mr. W. M. Weir for Messrs. H. and T. Harris).—Consent.

Line of Frontage and Construction.

Rotherhithe.—An iron gangway to connect premises on the north and south sides of Shad Thames, Rotherhithe (Messrs. Gelder and Kitchen for Messrs. A. and P. Keen).—Consent.

Width of Way and Construction.

Greenwich.—The retention of a wood and iron van-shed in the garden at the rear of No. 67, Maryon-road, Greenwich (Messrs. Church, Quick, and Whincop for Mr. S. Long).—Consent.

Greenwich.—A shed at the "Anchor and Hope" wharf, Riverside, Charlton (Messrs. H. Castle and Sons, Ltd.).—Consent.

Deviation from Certified Plan.

St. George, Hanover-square.—Deviations from the plans certified by the district surveyor, so far as relates to the rebuilding of No. 94, New Bond-street, St. George, Hanover-square (Mr. W. J. Ancell for Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd.).—Consent.

St. Pancras, South.—Deviation from the plans sanctioned in respect of the erection of a building on a site on the southern side of Tottenham-street and eastern side of Charlotte-street, St. Pancras, so far as relates to an extension of the waiting-room on the first floor (Mr. F. T. Verity for Mr. E. D. Maddick).—Consent.

Strand.—Deviations from the plans certified by the district surveyor, so far as relates to the proposed rebuilding of Nos. 61, 62, and 63, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly (Mr. W. Woodward for Messrs. White and Co. and Mr. F. Sweetland).—Consent.

Space at Rear.

Westminster.—A modification of the provisions of section 41 with regard to open spaces about buildings, so far as relates to the proposed erection of a building on the south side of Great College-street, Westminster, with an irregular open space at the rear (Mr. A. B. Jackson for the Governing Body of Westminster School).—Consent.

Lines of Frontage and Space at Rear.

Hackney, South.—A building on the north side of Atherden-road, Clapton, between Rushmore-road and Alfearn-road (Mr. C. W. Hodgson for Mr. H. Pyle).—Consent.

Cubical Extent.

Woolwich.—An addition to a gutta-percha covering shop at the works of Messrs. Siemens Brothers and Co., Ltd., Harden's-manorway, Charlton, which building together with such addition will exceed in extent 250,000, but not 450,000, cubic ft. (Messrs. Siemens Brothers and Co., Ltd.).—Consent.

Newington, West.—The erection at Falmouth-road, Great Dover-street, Newington, of an addition to a building exceeding in extent 250,000 cubic ft., such building and addition not to exceed 450,000 cubic ft., and to be used only for the purposes of the manufacture of lifts (Mr. H. H. Collins for Messrs. R. Waygood and Co.).—Consent.

Formation of Streets.

Lewisham.—That the application of Mr. D. G. Horlock for an extension of the period within which Normanton-street, Perry-vale, Forest-hill, was required to be clearly defined throughout and thrown open to the public as a highway be granted.—Agreed.

Woolwich.—A deviation from the plans sanctioned for the formation of new streets upon the Eltham-park estate, High-street, Eltham, so far as relates to an alteration in the gradient of Dumbreck-road (Mr. R. Stewart for Mr. A. Cameron Corbett).—Consent.

Wandsworth.—That an order be issued to Mr. W. Bartholomew sanctioning the formation or laying out of new streets for carriage traffic on a site on the north-west side of Church-lane, Tooting.—Agreed.

Wandsworth.—That an order be issued to Mr. W. Bartholomew sanctioning the formation or laying out of new streets for carriage traffic out of the south-east side of Franciscan-road, Tooting, opposite Totterdown-street.—Agreed.

Means of Escape at Top of High Buildings.

Kensington, South.—Deviation from the plans approved in respect of the means of escape in case of fire proposed to be provided on the sixth and seventh stories of Nos. 63 to 83, Oakwood-court, Addison-road, Kensington, so far as relates to the provision of external gangways from the windows of certain back rooms to certain windows on the sixth and seventh floors in lieu of doorways being constructed between the hall and such rooms (Messrs. Rolfe and Matthews).—Consent.

St. George, Hanover-square.—Means of escape in case of fire proposed to be provided on the topmost story of No. 7, Seamore-place, Park-lane, St. George, Hanover-square (Mr. J. A. Tregelles for Sir J. L. Mackay).—Consent.

Alteration of Buildings.

Strand.—A building on the west side of Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, upon part of the open space belonging to the George IV. public-house, Portsmouth-street (Messrs. Ridge and Waymouth for Mr. O. Owen).—Consent.

Dwelling-houses on Low-lying Land.

Camberwell, North.—Three dwelling-houses on low-lying land situated at Elmington-road, Camberwell (Mr. S. Walter Wells for Mr. A. Burton).—Consent.

Hampstead.—A building on a site abutting upon Streatley-place, Murray-terrace and Newend, Hampstead, with a forecourt fence at less than the prescribed distance from the centre of the roadway of Streatley-place (Mr. W. S. Cook for the School Board for London).—Consent.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

SHEFFIELD SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.—The annual meeting of the Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors was held in the Lecture Hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Leopold-street, on the 14th inst., Mr. T. Winder presiding. The annual report of the Council was presented and approved. It stated, in regard to membership, that the total number in each class was now three hon. members, 35 Fellows, 42 Associates, 17 students, and 20 lay members; total, 117, compared with 109 last year, or an increase of eight members. Seven other gentlemen also are nominated for election at the next meeting. With regard to public matters affecting the interests of the profession, the time of the Council had been fully occupied during the year. No further action had, to their knowledge, been taken with regard to the new building by-laws, and the Town Clerk had promised that the Society shall have a further conference with the Highway Committee when the matter is again considered. The proposed competition in connexion with the Corporation

building scheme at Wincobank, referred to in the last report, had been carried out, but upon the facts being put before the assessor and the Council of the R.I.B.A., the assessor appointed refused to act, and the R.I.B.A. sent out a circular to its members and to members of allied societies, asking them not to compete. In consequence of this an assessor was appointed by the City Council who was not a member of the R.I.B.A. or the allied societies, and the Corporation accepted a design which does not comply with their own building by-laws. The Council deeply regret the action of the Corporation in this matter, as by violating the established traditions of architectural practice they made it impossible for members of the R.I.B.A. or the allied societies to compete, and consequently the city lost the benefit of much valuable experience. The Society's Council had approached the Free Libraries Committee of the City Council and suggested the proposed library at Walkley should be thrown open to public competition. The conditions were discussed, and in part amended, and although not quite so satisfactory as in the case of the Westbar Fire Brigade Station, they were on the whole acceptable. In another local though limited competition, one of the members was appointed assessor, and in a competition now pending another member had been similarly appointed. The position of the Society had also been recognised by the request of the Ilkley Urban District Council to the Council to advise them on the appointment of an assessor in their competition for new public buildings. The question of a proposed University for Sheffield had been considered, and the following resolution was unanimously agreed to: "That the Council of the Sheffield Society of Architects and Surveyors is of the opinion that the establishment of a University for Sheffield would prove highly beneficial to the professional and educational progress of the city and district, and that the Society cordially supports the petition of Sheffield University College for the grant of a University charter." A letter had been received from Councillor A. Harland, asking the Society to contribute towards the funds of the new University College buildings, and as the Society had no funds available for the purpose it was recommended that members who subscribe should request that the amount of their subscription shall be applied to the architectural department. The Master Builders' Association had recently opened the question of the contract agreement form, and the matter was still under the consideration of the Council, who will report to the members of the Society in due course. On February 26 last, a deputation waited upon the Council from the Master Plumbers' Association in connection with the question of the supply of fittings. After hearing the views of the deputation, who urged the desirability of all fittings being ordered through the plumber instead of, as in many instances, being ordered direct either by general contractor, the architect, or the owner, the Council decided to refer the matter to the annual meeting of the members of the Society. They recommended that prime costs sums should mean the actual net cost, and that in all instances profit and fixing should be inserted in the quantities as separate items. The library accounts show a balance in hand of 8*l.* 6s. 3d. The Society's accounts show a balance in hand of 24*l.* 16s. 7d.—The following gentlemen were elected the officers and council for the ensuing year:—President, T. Winder; Vice-President, E. Holmes; Treasurer, F. Fowler; Secretary, W. C. Fenton; Council, the past Presidents, and Messrs. (Fellows) W. J. Hale, H. L. Paterson, J. R. Wigfull, J. B. Mitchell-Withers, H. Coverdale, A. E. Turnell (Associates), C. B. Flockton, C. M. E. Hadfield, and C. F. Innocent. Mr. D. B. Jenkinson was awarded the Society's prize for the best set of measured drawings and sketches submitted; and Mr. J. Miller the President's prize for the best essay on an architectural subject. Messrs. J. M. Jenkinson, G. R. Bower, and J. R. Truelove were also awarded prizes for work in the Class of Design.

NEW PREMISES, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.—Messrs. Oetzmann and Co. have added to their premises in Hampstead-road two large new showrooms, specially devoted to bedsteads, bedding, and bedroom furniture.

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.—Our report of the meeting of the Surveyors' Institution on Monday, when Mr. Thomas Blashill read an interesting paper on "London Streets and Street Traffic," is unavoidably held over until next week.

ENGINEERING SOCIETIES.

CRYSTAL PALACE ENGINEERING SCHOOL.—The "Wilson" Premium for the best paper read before the Crystal Palace Engineering Society during the present session has been awarded by the council to J. M. S. Culbertson for his paper on "Concrete." Other papers read during the session were "Engineering in India," by H. O'Brien; "Lighting of Railway Carriages," by A. C. Maclean; "Modern Locomotive Practice," by C. H. Delgado. The premium was presented to Mr. Culbertson by Sir William Henry White, K.C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Past President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, late Director of Naval Construction, on the occasion of the ninety-fourth distribution of certificates at the School on the 14th inst.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT.

THE Lambeth Borough Council, on Thursday of last week (April 14), considered a letter from the London County Council, stating they were considering the amendment of the London Building Act, and asking for suggestions.

Mr. Henry C. J. Edwards, C.E., the Borough Engineer, presented a long report on the subject, after the consideration of which the General Purposes Committee passed the following recommendations:—

(1) That all questions of frontage line should be taken out of the hands of the District Surveyor, and decided by the London County Council, after consultation with the Borough Council.

(2) That applications for the formation of new streets and the definition of the building lines thereon should be dealt with by the London County Council, after consultation with the Borough Council.

(3) That, for the purposes of section 13 of the Act, the word "building" should be more clearly defined.

(4) That the term "temporary structure" should be more clearly defined, and that the licensing of temporary structures should be in the hands of the Borough Council.

(5) That plans of proposed new buildings should be submitted to, and deposited with, the Borough Council in the way that other plans are submitted, for an expression of opinion by the Borough Council.

These recommendations were adopted without amendment.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

A MEETING of the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District was held at the offices on the Embankment on Saturday last week, Sir R. Hensley, presiding.

Belmont Asylum.—Plans, prepared by Messrs. T. Dinwiddy and Sons, architects, for adapting certain of the buildings at the Belmont Asylum for the accommodation of unimprovable male imbeciles were approved. The section of the buildings to be adapted has previously been known as the infants' school. The architects' approximate estimate of the probable cost of carrying out the work in accordance with the plans is 14,000*l.*, of which 10,500*l.* represents the cost of adapting the buildings (including the necessary renewal of the sanitary fittings, repairing the roofs, etc.), and 3,500*l.* the cost of the new drainage system and its connexions.

Asylum Fire Precaution.—The Asylums Committee reported that for many years past iron bridges between patients' blocks had existed at Caterham Asylum, while they had also been provided at the newest asylum of the Managers at Tooting Bec. Those bridges served the double purpose (1) of ambulatories for the patients, and (2) of means of escape in case of fire. Having regard to the class of patients at Leavesden Asylum, the majority of whom were of the infirmary type, they had come to the conclusion, after due consideration, that it was expedient to provide four bridges of two tiers each between those blocks which were allocated to the more feeble and helpless patients. The Engineer-in-Chief had been consulted, and he estimated the cost at 3,000*l.*, if bridges similar to those at Caterham Asylum were provided, and at 5,000*l.* if the bridges were similar to those at Tooting Bec Asylum. They were of opinion that the proposed bridges should be in accordance with the Tooting Bec pattern, and that the flooring should be of concrete, with asphalte laid over. As regards the width, they thought that 7 ft. instead of 9 ft., would be quite sufficient. The reduction in width should effect the substantial reduction of 5,000*l.* in the estimate. They recommended accordingly.

This was agreed to.

Tooting Bec Asylum.—For some months past the Asylums Committee have had before them the question as to the need for the provision of additional accommodation for the infirmary type of patients placed under the Managers' care. Besides the proposal which the Managers recently adopted to convert two ordinary blocks at Caterham and Leavesden Asylums into infirmaries, they have become convinced of the necessity of providing still more infirmary accommodation if the Guardians' applications for the admission of patients are to be fully and promptly met. In a report on the subject, the Committee stated that the new asylum at Tooting Bec—which, it was anticipated, would meet for a long time all needs—had been kept constantly full, and latterly there had been several accumulations of outstanding applications for admission of patients, owing, first, to the difficulty of finding patients at Tooting Bec who were fit subjects to be placed in ordinary wards at the outlying asylums, and, secondly, to the fact that those asylums were practically full. The Tooting Bec Asylum scheme provided for the ultimate erection of two extra pavilions, which the Committee thought should now be erected. They recommended, and it was resolved, "That the proposal to erect at Tooting Bec Asylum (i) two additional infirmary blocks, (ii) two supplementary staff buildings, and (iii) a hall to accommodate not fewer than 300 patients, be assented to, and that the matter be referred to the Works Committee to deal with." The cost of the two blocks is likely to be about 26,250*l.*

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THE Lord Mayor presided on Thursday last week at the Guildhall over a meeting of the Court of Common Council.

It was agreed to refer to the Streets Committee the desirability of lowering the level of Botolph-alley to that of Botolph-lane, and to report.

The Library Committee reported on a letter from Sir Horace Plunkett, Vice-President of the Board of Technical Instruction in Ireland, on the subject of exhibiting in the Guildhall Art Gallery for a brief period a collection of works representative of Irish art. The Committee reported that the proposed arrangements were quite satisfactory, and they recommended that the matter be referred back to them to make the necessary arrangements. Mr. J. H. Lile moved the previous question in order to raise the question of the Sunday opening of the picture exhibition, but his resolution was defeated, and the report was carried.

COMPETITIONS.

BATHS, SELLY OAK.—Thirty-four sets of designs were received by the King's Norton and Northfield Urban District Council for the proposed new Public Baths, the estimated cost of which was not to exceed 9,000*l.* The assessor selected three designs, which he placed in the following order of merit:—First (No. 16), by Mr. E. Harding Payne, of London; second (No. 1), by Mr. H. Dighton Pearson, of London; third (No. 20), by Messrs. North and Robin, of London.

PUBLIC BUILDING, TIPTON.—On the 14th inst. a special meeting of Tipton District Council was held in reference to the scheme for the erection of a free public library and town hall, on a site contiguous to the Victoria Park. The report of a sub-committee stated that there were thirteen competitive designs, and they had awarded the premiums as follows:—First, 50*l.*, Mr. E. G. Coslett, Dudley; second, 20*l.*, Mr. E. H. Wenyon, Great Bridge; third, 10*l.*, Mr. A. G. Lathom, Birmingham. Ultimately the report was adopted by the casting vote of the chairman.

WAKEFIELD LIBRARY.—The names of the successful competitors in the competition for the proposed free library buildings at Wakefield are:—First premium, 80*l.*, Messrs. Alfred Cox, H. C. Trimnell, and W. Rupert Davison, the Adelphi, Strand, London; second, 60*l.*, Messrs. Hector and Thornton, 86, York-street, Westminster, S.W.; third, 40*l.*, Mr. Arnold Mitchell, 39, Great Marlborough-street, London, W. The following extracts from the report of the Advisory Architect, Mr. Maurice B. Adams, refer to the designs which have been chosen by the Council. There were eighty-one designs, but one was excluded for an infringement of the conditions, through the author's name being divulged. Of the eighty the following dozen were placed for the final choice, viz., Nos. 3, 5, 12, 17, 20, 30, 34, 36, 48, 55, 60, and 66. The Advisory Architect, in his report, says,

"The instructions issued to the competitors were sufficiently precise, the problem set amounting to the provision of the best library building for the particular site, and suitable for the City of Wakefield in so far as the provisional sum of 8,000*l.* will allow, including clerk of works salary and the architect's usual fees. Two further stipulations occur as to minor matters of detail, in the answer furnished to competition questions, viz., cloak-room accommodation for two sexes, for the staff, and conveniences for the public. Broadly speaking, therefore, the essentials of the scheme are comprised in securing the largest and most conveniently arranged public rooms, capable of easy and complete supervision, in a well-designed and appropriate building, for the purpose intended." The following references occur in the report:—"No. 17 (by Messrs. Hector and Thornton), although I do not place this design first in merit, must receive prior consideration, because it is the only reasonably appropriate scheme which can be really executed for the money, though it cannot be said that as a library this plan takes precedence as a model arrangement. It is, however, very compact, the chief defect in the contrivance being that the supervision of the newspaper and magazine room has to be conducted from the end of the lending library across the entrance hall with people coming and going, as well as the borrowers waiting at the counter, and indications necessarily intervening between the library officials and the readers whom they would have to supervise. The character of the building, designed as it is in a rather common-place type of the Georgian style, is distinguished by comparative boldness which hardly insures any special degree of architectural interest. Nevertheless, I am disposed to think that perhaps the elevations would look fairly well, and certainly they would be much improved if the work were well detailed in a bold and handsome scale. No price is quoted per foot cube to show how the estimate of 7,300*l.* for the fabric is arrived at. I calculate the contents at considerably more than the 146—146 cubic feet given by the architect in his report—but at the same time the money he has allocated for the building would appear to be sufficient to carry the work out properly. The reading-room is much the smallest of any of the plans mentioned in this report. . . . Ample light is provided, and doubtless these would make good useful rooms. If anything, they are too lofty. In the absence of a section it is not easy to be exact. . . . The counter for borrowers is not ample enough. The hall and borrowers' space is economically arranged. The box for the attendant at the end of the reading-room ought to be removed, and instead of the two doorways a large supervision window should be inserted, with one wide double swing doorway placed beside it towards the centre of the building. . . . The ladies and children's room is not well placed for supervision, and the author's remark as to the need of privacy in this department is at variance with my experience. The room for the librarian is too spacious, as the committee would not meet here, but in the Town Hall close by. On the other hand, the staff accommodation is small and indifferently provided, the girls being without a cloak-room. The mending-room in the basement is inconvenient, with an awkward approach. The public conveniences are very cramped, and would be better omitted entirely. The back entrance is a good feature, and the caretaker's rooms are not badly arranged. The other designs herein referred to are all more extensive than the available money will pay for, but they are less in this respect than many which I have been compelled, for this reason, to leave out of consideration; while the few remaining cheaper plans presented radical defects in other ways, which left me no alternative but to pass them by and to select . . . some of the more suitable . . . and least expensive ones. Foremost among them is No. 66 (by Mr. Arnold Mitchell, F.R.I.B.A.). The author's figures of 192,430 ft. cube are short of what they should be, but his price reckoned at 10d. per foot, leaves nothing for the architect and clerk of the works. I am, however, of the opinion that this plan, as a basis for a reconsideration, is not surpassed by any of the plans submitted. It embodies a direct, roomy, and square method in the main contrivance of the buildings, which renders the making of a good library quite possible without altering the leading essentials of its arrangement. These appear to me as worthy of the occasion, in spite of some serious defects in matters of detail, such as the cramped head-room to the staircase of the rear premises. Externally the design is dignified and free from over elaboration, broad in its proportions, and well adapted to the local brickwork without too liberal a use of wrought masonry. The height of the intermediate parts of the elevations is too low, and would have to be increased. The main entrance also needs modifications. The chief fault against the plan is that it covers so large an area, and the rooms are too big, particularly the reference-room (over 2,000 ft. super.), where space is lost in a way easily avoided by a more compact redrawing without departing from the principle already mentioned or embodied in this plan. The cloak-rooms asked for the staff are not provided, and I do not think the author has made the most of the different levels of the two streets, front and rear." Of No. 60 (the design by Messrs. Cox, Trimnell, and Davison, chosen by the City Council) Mr. Adams says:—"A considerable area of the site is covered by this plan, which, however, is a good one, and the heights are wisely kept low generally to moderate the cube contents. They exceed the cube of No. 66, and the total amount of cube given by the author, 208,106, does not come up to my estimate of them. His price of 8½d. per foot is too low, consequently his calculations of 7,370*l.* for the fabric is not reliable. The exterior of this design is treated in a picturesque, inexpensive, and somewhat pleasant way. Its effect would be greatly improved by a more decided projection where the entrance occurs. The perspective indicates something of the sort, as the draughtsman, with this end, has taken some little liberty with the plan of the columns of the portal. The interior views are misleading in respect to the extent of the building. The arched nave-like centre to the lending library makes a capital feature as seen from the entrance hall, though it increases the cost materially. The male and female staff cloak-rooms are convenient. The goods entrance and lift are nicely managed, and the staircase is well lit. The caretaker's house is a good one. The lending library is 62 ft. by 27 ft. Two rooms, one for newspapers and one for magazines, are provided, each 46 ft. by 25 ft., giving somewhat less reading space than No. 66. The reference-room and the room for ladies and children are both 30 ft. by 25 ft. The books in the reference-room range round the walls, furnishing not too ample a provision. The caretaker's yard is very much in evidence from the main thoroughfare at the north end of the site. The store-room over the entrance hall gives a reason for the central external feature of the façade, but in itself it is not a great advantage, with its double circular stairways, and it might be omitted. The enclosing railing-fence to the land is neat, and looks suitable, as seen in the view. This design certainly runs No. 66 very closely in many respects, and could be moderated in size without changing its main essentials of arrangement. Cost would make such reduction inevitable. From the point of view of library management this scheme has much to recommend it to your consideration." "Designs marked 5, 12, and 3, were placed among the six selected for the ultimate award, Nos. 30, 20, and 34 being also favourably alluded to, as well as proposals Nos. 36, 48, and 55, all of which are good designs, marked by merit, but they are either too large or too expensive. The whole of the drawings will be on public exhibition in Wakefield."

HALIFAX SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL.—A meeting of the Halifax Soldiers' Memorial Committee was held at the Town Hall, Halifax, on the 19th inst., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Designs Sub-committee on the designs and models sent in in competition. It was reported that the number of designs submitted in connexion with the first local competition was thirty-four, and in the subsequent open competition fifty, including all the local ones, except eight which had been returned at the request of the authors. The Sub-committee's recommendation was that three designs, marked respectively "Prom," "Excelsis No. 1," and "Peace," be considered by the General Committee. After various expressions of opinion it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Joseph Whitaker, that the design marked "Prom" be adopted, with the substitution of the figure of one soldier on the top of the monument in place of the four shown in the drawing and model. For the second and third places two designs, marked respectively "Non sibi sed patriæ" and "Excelsis No. 1," were selected. With regard to the appointment of an assessor, it was suggested that the matter should be left to the Sub-committee, the assessor's duties to be to decide whether or not the selected designs can be carried out for the money stated. Colonel Gray said he thought the original intention had been that the assessor should assist the Committee in coming to a decision. Another member of the Committee wanted to know why, having made the selection, they could not do without an assessor, and it was explained that it had been advertised that an assessor would be appointed. A motion was made that Mr. Williams, a local architect, should be appointed assessor, but it was pointed out that there might be objections to such a course. Eventually it was resolved that the sub-committee should appoint some outside gentleman to act as assessor, and that the Committee meet to do this as soon as possible.

Illustrations.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY, CHANCERY LANE.

Externally.—The new building has been designed to harmonise as far as possible with the old work, the common-room windows being strongly emphasised on both the Chancery-lane and Carey-street fronts. The walls are faced with Portland stone and the roof is covered with thick green Westmoreland slates. The four figures, representing Truth, Justice, Liberty, and Mercy were carved by Mr. C. Pilsworth.

Internally.—The staircase is lined entirely with Portland stone, the steps being of Hopton Wood stone. The luncheon-room has been panelled to a height of nine feet with Austrian wainscot oak, the frieze above being plaster and the floor of oak wax-polished. The smoking-room adjoining the luncheon-room is treated in a similar manner, the frieze being decorated with paintings by Mrs. Gray-Hill. The members' common-room is lined to a height of fifteen feet with Honduras mahogany, French polished, and finished a dark rich colour. Parts of the woodwork, especially the chimney pieces and around the large windows, are elaborately carved by Mr. Aumonier. Bookcases are arranged round a considerable part of the room. The large columns and pilasters are in Greek Cippolino marble and have bronze bases and capitals cast by Messrs. Singer, of Frome. The frieze is the work of Mr. Conrad Dressler, and the floor is of teak, wax-polished. The decorated glass was designed and made by Mr. B. Nelson, and represents the arms of the various Inns of Court, the centre of the Chancery-lane window bearing the arms of the Law Society.

The frieze in the new hall, referred to above, is composed of a series of thirteen panels joined by festoons of leaves and fruit. They are all original models, by Mr. Conrad Dressler, fired in clay, and enamelled in various colours. The festoons are in the old Italian style of Faenza. The subjects are in Persian enamels, these having a quality of depth which no others attain to.

The subject of the whole series is Justice. It is treated in two large panels and shown in the aspects of "Human" and "Divine Justice." "Human Justice," over the chimney at the Chancery-lane end, is represented by a female figure holding the scales, while a warrior seated opposite leans on the sword of Justice. To the right is a seated figure of a student engaged on the records of the Law. Behind the chair of Justice is the figure of the Lawgiver, in deep thought. At her feet crouches that of the gaoler holding the prison keys. Behind him is the prisoner gnashing his teeth. The retreating figure on the right is that of a disappointed suitor. A coin, with the effigy of Cæsar, the trumpet proclaiming the law, the hour glass, etc., all decorate this human aspect of Justice.

On either side of this panel and all round this part of the hall, are eight smaller figures representing in sequence: Judgment, poised on one foot with a plumb-line in her hand; Truth, with a mirror which she turns so as to see the reflection of the world; Integrity, who refuses a proferred money-bag; Prudence, an angel, with outstretched palms, fearing to tread

Bungalow at Chorley Wood.

where fools would rush in; Strength, with the column, lion's skin, and club, emblems of strength; Wisdom, holding a serpent curled round her right arm—she holds her left hand to her ear, and bends to listen to its voice; Freedom marches wrapt in the folds of a fluttering banner, the cap of liberty in her hand; Knowledge stands calmly looking before her, pen and book in hand, and at her feet instruments of knowledge.

The other large panel, at the Carey-street end, represents Divine Justice; Mercy exemplified by the old story of the Good Samaritan. He stands on a bank, on which he has unloaded his asses' panniers. The three smaller panels at this end of the hall represent the three cardinal virtues: Hope, leaning on the anchor; Faith, bearing the cross and chalice; and Charity, carrying little children.

Eight small medallions represent the arms of various inns connected with the hall.

The consulting engineers for the work were Messrs. Dolby and Williamson. The general contractors for the work were Messrs. Colls and Sons (Colls and Trollope); the sanitary work has been done by Messrs. Dent and Hellyer; the kitchen filling by Messrs. Slater; the lifts by Messrs. Easton and Co.; the heating by Messrs. Berry and Sons; and the electric lighting by Messrs. Hankinson and Co. Mr. H. Percy Adams is the architect.

The above particulars were furnished to us by the architect and by Mr. Dressler. We may add one or two comments of our own. In saying that the new building "has been designed to harmonise as much as possible with the old work," Mr. Adams does not do justice to his own work, which, while it does harmonise with the old work in so far as it is of classic type, displays a very remarkable originality and novelty of treatment and of detail, and is in fact classic material used in a new manner.

In the interior, the Greek Cippolino marble for the pilasters, which was, we believe, selected on the advice of Mr. Dressler, has, with its rather irregular vertical striation of white and grey, a very good decorative effect, and the slightly wavy lines of the marble prevent the pilasters from having the hard effect which polished marble pilasters sometimes have in an interior. The fireplace openings are very effectively framed in two marbles—dark and light. To our thinking, the festoons of the frieze are a little too strong against the light surface of the wall, and catch the eye too insistently; but this is the only criticism we have to make. As a whole, it is a remarkable piece of architectural and decorative work, and does the highest credit to the architect, and to the sculptors who worked with him.

BUNGALOW, CHORLEY WOOD.

THIS small house has been built as a summer cottage residence for two ladies. The site, of about 1 acre, is situated about a mile from Chorley Wood station, and commands extensive views of the surrounding country.

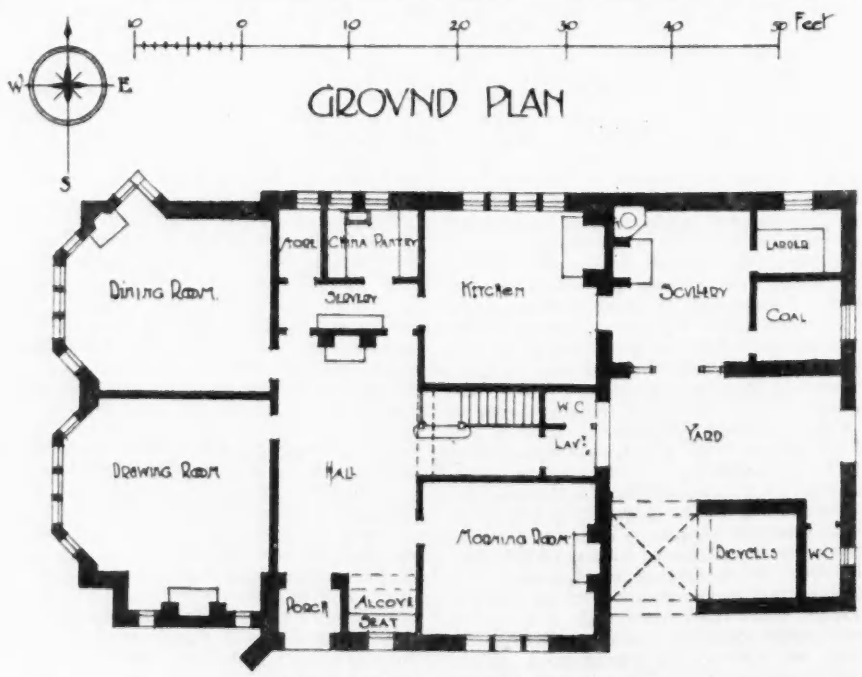
The house is treated externally with a cream-tinted rough cast, and the roofs are covered with Burgess Hill sand-faced, red tiles; the timber work in the gables being of oak; all internal joinery is polished. The first floor contains four bedrooms and a bathroom.

The cost was about 950*l.*, and the builder, Mr. W. Judge of Watford. The architect is Mr. Arthur O. Breeds.

RESIDENCE FOR WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

THIS house, though designed for a site at Weston-super-Mare, was not actually carried out. The materials to be used were the local grey limestone for the lower part, the upper part to be tile hung, and with smooth plaster gables, and roof covered with hand-made tiles.

Mr. H. Dare Bryan, of Bristol, is the architect.



Residence, Weston-super-Mare. Plan.

Correspondence.

REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS.

SIR,—I should be much obliged if you would kindly afford me the opportunity of stating in your columns, that the circular issued by "The London Committee of Members of the R.I.B.A. for promoting the Statutory Qualification of Architects," polling members of the R.I.B.A. on the question of registration and bearing my name, was issued without my knowledge or consent; and that in consequence of this action on their part, of which I entirely disapprove, I have ceased to be a member of that Committee. EDMUND WIMPERIS.

ORPINGTON CHURCH.

SIR,—In connexion with your article on Orpington Church, it may be of interest to some of your readers to know that among the drawings relating to the restoration commenced in 1872 by the late Ewan Christian are two photographs, taken from old engravings, which show the tower at two different periods before it assumed its present form. The earlier one shows the tower carried up to a height of apparently about 30 ft. above the top of the buttresses of the existing vaulted lower stage. It is finished with a small octagon spire set well within an embattled parapet. The belfry is lighted by two small windows on each face, probably lancets (though drawn, in common with the lancet still existing in the lowest stage, with round heads). A larger window with pointed arch is shown lighting the ringers' chamber. The whole of this upper portion appears to have been in ruinous condition, as there are indications of fractures and iron ties. Mr. Christian's scheme of restoration included the rebuilding of the modern part of the tower, and a design was prepared, based on the suggestions of this view.

The latter engraving shows the wooden structure referred to in the article. It consists of a square bell-chamber, set in some distance from the face of the walls below and connected with them by hipped slopes. It is surmounted by a steep spire, the upper part of which is canted off to an octagon, and finished with a ball and vane. The whole of this erection appears to have been weather-boarded.

The earlier view shows apparently the old vestry which preceded the modern one. It seems to have been of about the same extent as the present one, but had an angle buttress at the north-east corner, a narrow square-headed window on the north side, and was covered by a steep hipped roof.

The writer of the article is mistaken in stating that the circular window in the west gable was inserted in 1873. It had been put in at some time before 1870, at which date the preliminary survey for the restoration was made. J. STANDEN ADKINS.

BARNET ISOLATION HOSPITAL COMPETITION.

SIR,—At the last meeting of the Barnet Isolation Hospital Committee it was stated

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EXTERIOR: NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE LAW SOCIETY, CHANCERY LANE.—Mr. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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DETAILS OF DECORATION: NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE LAW SOCIETY, CHANCERY LANE.—Mr. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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INTERIOR HALL: NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE LAW SOCIETY, CHANCERY LANE.—Mr. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

BUNGALOW at Chorley Wood
Arthur C. Sharp Architect

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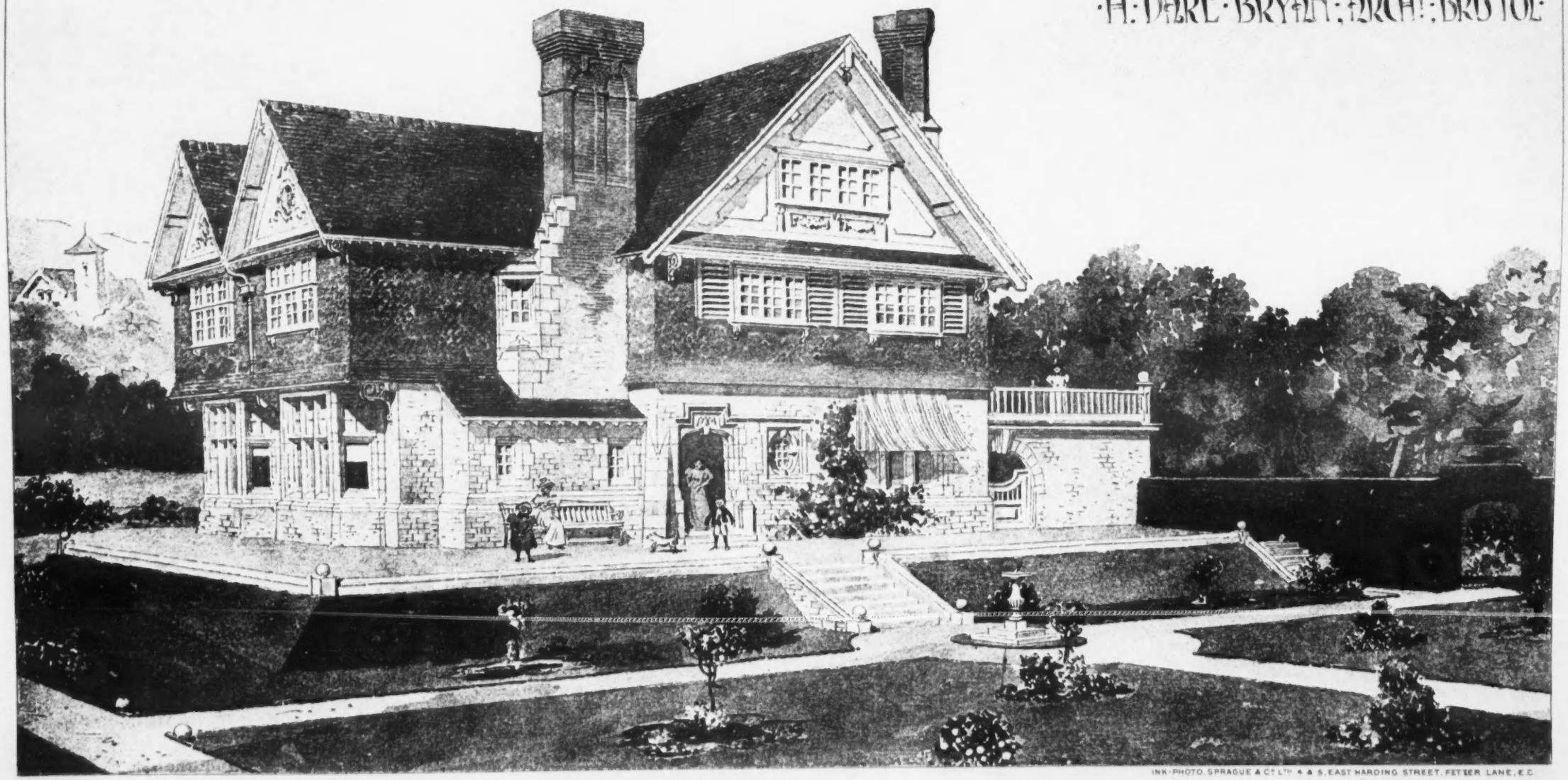

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that several architects had written declining to compete on account of there being no assessor. A member suggested that the matter should be reconsidered, but without any satisfactory result.

I would suggest that those architects who still intend to compete should procure both reports of this meeting. These will be found in *The Barnet Times* of April 15, and *The Barnet Press* of April 16, both of which are penny papers. The reports are interesting, as they contain a long discussion on the question of inadequate accommodation.

E. P. HOWARD.

[**** It appears that the Committee have received letters from two architects declining to compete on account of no assessor being appointed, but the Committee apparently remain obstinate in their determination *not* to employ an assessor. If the other intending competitors will follow the lead of these two (and we think they owe it as a duty to the profession to do so), the Committee will be compelled to give way.—ED.]

The Student's Column.

ARCHES.—XVI.

AN advantage presented by Alexander and Thomson's method is to be found in the fact that any uniform load over the entire span of an arch can be added without change of the described circle which forms the boundary of the kernel, or middle third, of the arch ring, always presuming the load so added is not such as to make $y_0 \div \rho_0$ greater than one-third. The only effect of the added load is to reduce the angle θ_1 as well as the quantity δ_0, and the equilibrium polygon is still left within the kernel originally designed. It will readily be recognised that this feature possesses considerable advantage in connexion with moving loads.

The depth of the keystone is not governed simply by the conditions of equilibrium, but also by the strength of the material, and the depth, it will be noticed, is a function of y_0 and δ_0. Thus the design of the keystone varies in accordance with the requirements of specified condition.

Another advantage possessed by this tabular method is that for stated conditions an arch of definite form and size can be directly designed without the usual tentative methods of trial.

As the moving load on a masonry arch is usually small compared with the dead load, it is not necessary to consider unsymmetrical loading. In the case of a moving load covering only one-half of the span, the equilibrium curve at the crown will be raised somewhat, thus leaving a small distance between it and the dead load equilibrium curve. The effect of this alteration is to establish a couple tending to rotate the key, but such tendency can be neutralised in the manner subsequently explained in Example VI.

For the purpose of rendering the foregoing discussion of practical use to our readers, we append some examples illustrating Alexander and Thomson's method for designing masonry arches. Fig. 67 is taken from the drawing of an arch designed by this method and engraved on a grand scale by the Royal Irish Academy.*

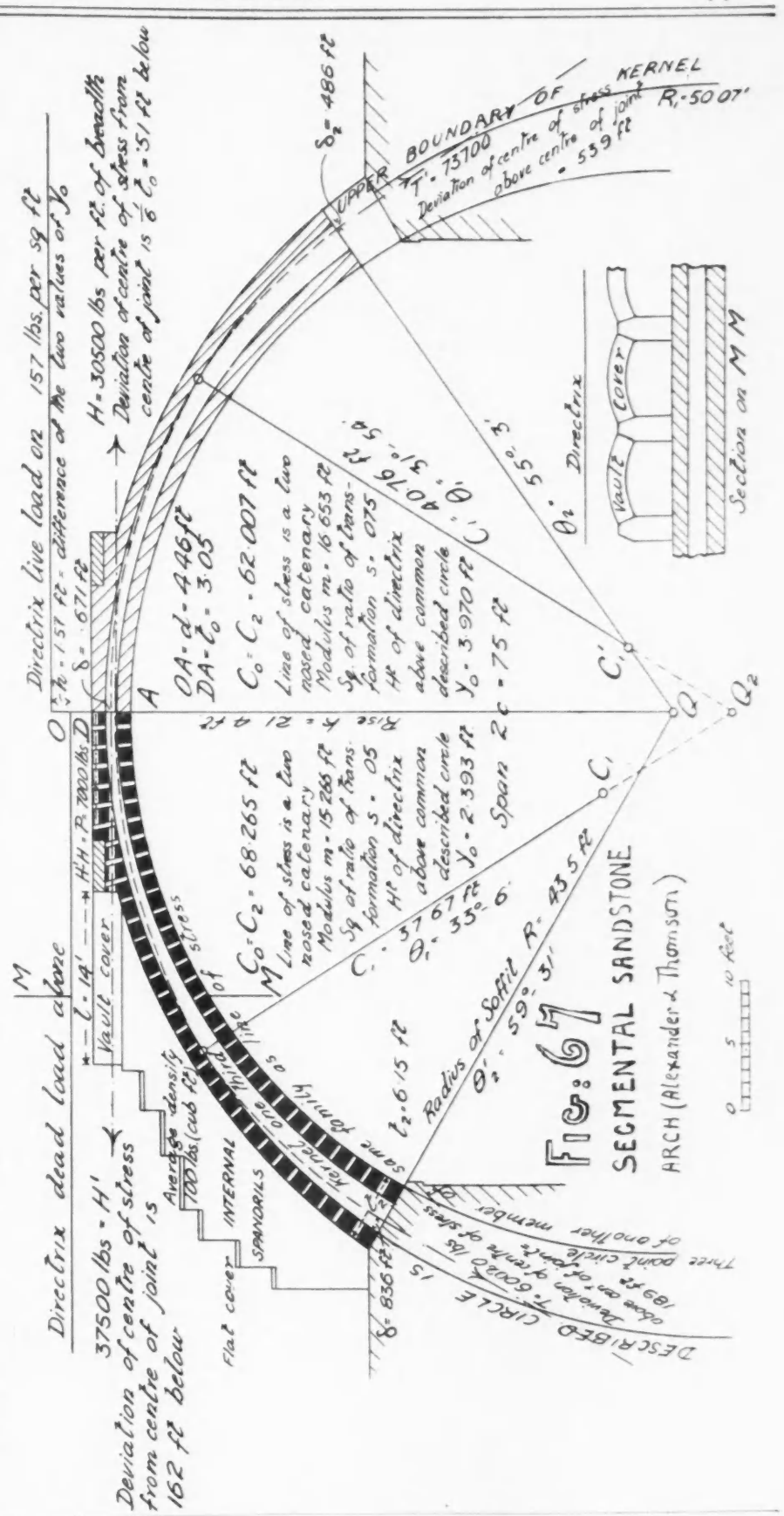
Example I.—This shows how a sandstone segmental arch with vertical load can be directly designed from Tables IV., V., and VI., which in this and the following examples are referred to as Tables A, B, and B_1 respectively. Span of arch 75 ft. and depth of surcharge at crown about 1 ft. 4 in. The springing to be the joint of rupture. (See left half of Fig. 67.)

Here $2c = 75$, and $d - t_0 = 1{\cdot}3$; their ratio being 56·25. We find by trials on Table B_1 that $2c \div (d - t_0) = 53$, occurs on the line where $s = 0{\cdot}05$, and the multiplier required on that line to make $2c$ into 75 is 50·07, about half the maximum multiplier given under "Sandstone" in the table; so, as the table is calculated for a factor of safety of 10, we shall have a factor of safety of about twice ten.

From the line designated by $s = 0{\cdot}05$ in Table B_1 we obtain the relative values given in line (1) below, and multiplying these by 50·07, we find the absolute values that are stated in line (2):—

		d	t_0	t_2	R	k	$2c$	
$s = 0{\cdot}05$	*relative*	0·089	0·061	0·123	0·869	0·427	1·498	(1)
	absolute	4·46	3·05	6·15	43·5	21·4	75 ft.	(2)

* "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy." Vol. xix., Part III.



The radius and rise of soffit are 43·5 ft. and 21·4 ft.; the thickness of arch ring at the crown and springing are 3 ft. and 6 ft. 2 in.; the surcharge being 1·41 ft., or about 1 ft. 4 in., as required.

On the same line of Table B_1, continued on Table B, we obtain the relative values in line (1) below, and find the absolute values in line (2), by use of the multiplier 50·07, as before:—

		R	ρ_0	Y_0	δ_0	δ_2	
$s = 0{\cdot}05$	*relative*	1·00	1·3634	0·0478	0·0204	0·0167	(1)
	absolute	50·07	68·265	2·393	1·02	0·836 ft.	(2)

At the crown the thrust on the arch ring per foot of breadth is $H = w \rho_0 d = 140 \times 68{\cdot}265 \times 4{\cdot}46 = 42{,}624$ lb.; the average intensity is $42{,}624 \div 3{\cdot}05 = 13{,}975$, and double this is the maximum intensity = 27,950 lb. per sq. ft., giving a factor of safety of $576{,}000 \div 27{,}950 = 20$. In other words, the multiplier being about half that stated in the table, the factor of safety is twice ten.

At the springing $T = H \sec. \theta_2 = 84{,}023$; the average intensity $84{,}023 \div 6{\cdot}15 = 13{,}662$; and, since the deviation of the centre of stress is $\frac{1}{6} t_2 - \delta_2 = 1{\cdot}025 - 0{\cdot}836 = 0{\cdot}189$ above the centre of the joint, we can substitute this for δ, the deviation of the centre of stress from the middle of the joint. Then:—

$$\frac{\textit{Maximum stress}}{\textit{Average stress}} = 1 + \frac{6\delta}{t_2} = 1{\cdot}184.$$

Hence the maximum intensity of the stress on the springing joint is 16,180 lb. per sq. ft. Dividing this out of 576,000 lb., which is the crushing strength of sandstone, we get the factor of safety 35.

Example II.—If a live load of 220 lb. per sq. ft. of the platform be placed all over the span of the bridge taken for Example I., find the new line of stress in the arch ring, and the intensities of the stresses at the crown and the springing. (See right half of Fig. 67.)

The height of superstructure in sandstone equivalent to this live load is :—

$$h = 220 \div 140 = 1{\cdot}571 \text{ ft.}$$

Here we have to find a new two-nosed catenary, still inscribed in the same circle $R_1 = 50{\cdot}07$, forming the upper boundary of the middle third of the arch ring, as already designed in Example I., but to a directrix h, higher than before. Adding h to the old value Y_0 we get $2{\cdot}393 + 1{\cdot}571 = 3{\cdot}964$, which, divided by $R_1 = 50{\cdot}07$, gives us 0·0793 as a new relative value of Y_0, which is found in Table B at the line $s = 0{\cdot}075$.

Thus we get the following values :—

s	θ_2		R	ρ_0	Y_0	δ_0	δ_2
0·075	55° 3′	*relative*	1·00	1·2384	0·0793	0·0134	0·0097
		absolute	50·07	62·007	3·970	0·671	0·486 ft.

This is a new two-nosed catenary, of a different modulus and of a different family, so that the soffit already designed will not be mathematically the three-point circle of another member of the family of this line of stress, but it will sensibly be so. The joints of rupture have gone up to 55 deg. 3 min. ; but this is immaterial, as the line of stress is now closer to the upper boundary of the kernel, and will therefore be wholly in the kernel down to 59 deg. 31 min., the springing joint. In designing the abutment, the tangent at the joint 53 deg. 3 min. should lie in its middle third.

At the crown now we have the thrust $H' = w\,\rho_0\,(d + h) = 140 \times 62{\cdot}007\,(4{\cdot}46 + 1{\cdot}57) = 52{,}346$ lb. The average intensity is $52{,}346 \div 3{\cdot}05 = 17{,}162$; the deviation of centre of stress is $\frac{1}{2}\,t_0 - \delta_0 = 0{\cdot}509 - 0{\cdot}671 = 0{\cdot}162$ ft. below the centre of the joint. The apparent factor of safety is $576{,}000 \div 17{,}162 = 33$. As the fractional deviation of the centre of stress from the middle of the joint is 0·162 in 3·05 or 1 in 18 nearly, the factor of safety is three-fourths its apparent value. That is, the factor of safety at the crown is 27, when the live load is on the bridge.

At the springing joint $T' = H'$ sec. 59 deg. 31 min. = 103,188 lb., the average intensity is $103{,}188 \div 6{\cdot}15 = 16{,}778$; the deviation of the centre of stress is $\frac{1}{2}\,t_2 - \delta_2 = 1{\cdot}025 - 0{\cdot}486 = 0{\cdot}539$ ft. above the centre of the joint. The fractional deviation of the centre of stress is 0·539 in 6·15, or less than 1 in 10. The apparent factor of safety is $576{,}000 \div 16{,}778 = 34$, and the actual factor of safety is not less than five-sixths of this, or 21.

Example III.—Let the live load, stated in Example II., cover but one-half of the span of the same arch. Find the horizontal thrust to be balanced by the backing of the voussoirs.

The horizontal thrust due to dead load alone, as in Example I., is H = 42,624 lb., and the horizontal thrust due to live and dead loads, as in Example II., is H = 52,346 lb., the difference being 9,722 lb. per ft. of breadth.

Example IV.—Suppose the arch ring, spandrels, etc., of Example I. have, by means of voids in the superstructure, an average density of 100 lb. per cubic ft. Find results corresponding to those of Example I.

For stability, and to give the required value of the surcharge, $d - t_2$, the dimensions in Example I. are required just as before, but the stresses will be altered in the ratio 140 : 100. H now becomes about 30,500 lb. and T = 60,320 lb., giving factors of safety of 28 at the crown and 49 at the springing. These values are shown in Fig. 67.

The voids in the superstructure should be so arranged that their boundary may be roughly a member of the same family as the line of stress, by making the ordinates of their boundary a constant fraction of those of the soffit.

Example V.—Let a live load of 157 lb. per sq. ft. of platform be over the whole span of the bridge (Example IV.). Find the line of stress and the intensities of the stress at crown and springing.

The equivalent height of structure is 1·57 ft., taking the new density into account, so that the solution is the same as Example II., only we must alter the quantities in the ratio 140 : 100.

$H' = 37{,}500$ nearly, and $T' = 73{,}700$ nearly, and the factors of safety are increased to 35 at the crown and 31 at the springing. These values are shown in Fig. 67.

Example VI.—Let the live load in Example V. be over only one-half the span. Find the amount of horizontal thrust to be balanced by the frictional stability of vault covers, butting against the higher voussoirs. Find, also, the distance back to which the vault covers must extend to balance it.

The thrust is $P = H' - H = 37{,}500 - 30{,}500 = 7{,}000$ lb., per ft. of breadth. If the underside of the vault covers comes up to the level of the crown of the soffit, then the weight per ft. of breadth of bridge on the spandrels due to the vault covers, and the dead load over them alone, is $w\,d\,l = 140 \times 4{\cdot}46\,l = 624\,l$. Taking the co-efficient of friction at 0·7, then $0{\cdot}7 \times 624\,l = 7{,}000$, or $l = 16$ ft., to the nearest foot. The voussoirs near the keystone should have square-dressed side joints until the sum of their vertical projection is t_0, the depth of keystone, so as to receive the horizontal longitudinal resistant thrust of the vault covers truly ; and the covers should be built with square-dressed side joints set closely, so as to yield as little as possible. Light spandrel walls may be built up to the level of the crown of the soffit and extend back for a distance equivalent to 16 ft. longitudinally of vault covers ; then the spandrels may step rapidly down to lower levels.

Example VII.—If the bridge (left-half of Fig. 67) is to carry a road approaching with a slope 1 in 100, and passing over with a curved profile sensibly circular, find the position of profile.

To make the profile sensibly a member of the same family as the line of stress, it is sufficient to derive it from the soffit, which is sensibly a member of the family. Let u_0 and u_2 be the depths to profile at crown and springing. The tangent to profile, being like that to a parabola, gives slope of half chord of profile 1 in 200 ; hence $u_2 - u_0 : 37{\cdot}5 :: 1 : 200$, and $u_2 : u_0 :: 4{\cdot}6 + 21{\cdot}4 : 4{\cdot}46$. Hence $u_0 = 0{\cdot}04$ ft. and $u_2 = 0{\cdot}23$ ft. The profile is to be below the directrix about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at crown and about 3 in. at springing. The load left out between directrix and profile increases the factors of safety as 4·46 (4·46 − 0·04).

Example VIII.—This example relates to the design of a semi-circular arch ring of common sandstone, the span to be 100 ft., and a surcharge of at least 1½ ft. being required for the formation of the roadway, the laying of gas-pipes, etc. The data are R = 50, and $R \div (d - t_0)$ not to be less than 33. On Table B, the lines above that commencing with $s = 0{\cdot}08$ (in order to make R into 50) require a multiplier greater than the maximum given for sandstone. These lines are, therefore, excluded on the question of strength, while the lines below that commencing with $s = 0{\cdot}05$ give $R \div (d - t_0)$ greater than 33, and are excluded by the requirements of the roadway. Those two limiting lines give :—

s	*Mult.*	R	d	t_0	θ_2	*Factor of Safety.*
0·08	53·6	50	5·9	2	54° 14′	$\frac{57 \times 10}{53{\cdot}6} = 10{\cdot}6$
0·05	57·5	50	5·1	3·5	59° 31′	$\frac{104 \times 10}{57{\cdot}5} = 18$

The upper gives greatest economy of material in the arch ring, which is only 2 ft. at the crown, but less economy of material in the superstructure, as d is larger ; and also less economy of solid backing, which has to be built to a joint 5 deg. higher. Hence the line midway between them would be most suitable for round. For a single arch a line a little nearer the upper one may be adopted ; and for a series of arches a line nearer the lower one, that is, in favour of a heavier arch ring to withstand the shocks transmitted from arch to arch. The best lines, then, are as stated below (1) for a single arch and (2) for a series of arches :—

	s	*Mult.*	R	d	t_0	t_2	θ_2	*Factor of Safety.*
(1)	0·07	54·526	50	5·6	2·4	4·4	55° 53′	$\frac{69 \times 10}{54{\cdot}5} = 12{\cdot}7$
(2)	0·06	55·804	50	5·3	2·9	5·4	57° 38′	$\frac{85 \times 10}{55{\cdot}8} = 15{\cdot}2$

Compare Rankine's empirical rule, "Civil Engineering," Article 290, giving :—

$$t_0 = \sqrt{\cdot 12 \times 50} \text{ and } \sqrt{\cdot 17 \times 50}$$
$$= 2{\cdot}45 \text{ and } 2{\cdot}92 \text{ respectively.}$$

The solid backing must be brought up to the point where the joint at θ_2 meets the back of the arch ring, and below that joint the arch ring may be of the uniform thickness t_2. The superstructure may readily be reduced by voids and the employment of material of less density than sandstone, till the average density of the whole is a fifth less than that of sandstone, which would raise the factors of safety at the crown to 16 and 19. The factors of safety at the joint of rupture are even greater, as the centre of stress is nearer the centre of the joint, and $t_2 \div t_1$ sec. θ_2. By means of the values obtained for w, ρ_0, d, δ_2, the thrust at the crown and the joint of rupture, and the centre of stress at the joint of rupture, are calculated, as in Example VI. A tangent from this last point enables a suitable abutment to be designed.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

WORKSHOP COSTS FOR ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS. By Sinclair Pearn and Frank Pearn. (The Technical Publishing Co. 21s.)

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN METHODS FOR BACTERIAL TREATMENT OF SEWAGE. By W. J. Dibdin, F.I.C., F.C.S. (The Sanitary Publishing Co. 1s.)

A HANDBOOK OF SEWER AND DRAIN CASES. Revised and corrected by J. B. Reignier Conder. (The St. Bride's Press. 2s. 6d.)

GREAT MASTERS : Reproductions in Photogravure. Part XIII. (W. Heinemann. 5s.)

APPLICATION OF ELECTRIC-MOTORS TO MACHINE-DRIVING. By Andrew Stewart. (Rentell and Co.)

NOTES ON BLACKSMITH'S WORK. By Major R. F. Sorsbie, R.E. (W. and J. Mackay and Co., Chatham.)

THE MEANING OF A MODERN HOSPITAL. By R. W. Bruce Clarke, F.R.C.S. (Longmans, Green, and Co 1s.)

OLD WEST SURREY. By Gertrude Jekyll. (Longmans, Green, and Co. 13s.)

HAMPSHIRE. B. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. (Methuen and Co. 3s.)

ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE. By T. Dinham Atkinson, Architect. (Methuen and Co. 3s. 6d.)

ANTWERP : AN HISTORICAL SKETCH. By Wilfrid C. Robinson. (R. and T. Washbourne. 5s.)

SIX LECTURES ON PAINTING. By G. Clausen A.R.A. (Elliot Stock. 5s.)

THE STRENGTH OF CRUSHER-DUST MORTAR.—Some difference of opinion is entertained as to the advisability of employing dust from stone-crushers in place of sand for making mortar, and those who have not had facilities for testing mortar so made may naturally be somewhat doubtful as to its desirability. From the results of recent tests there appears to be no doubt that the medium in question is in every way suitable for use in mortar and concrete. The dust used in these tests was fine enough to pass a 100-mesh sieve, and in making the briquettes a rather wet mixture was adopted, in the proportions of two and a half of stone dust to one by volume of cement. The briquettes were broken after having been kept three years in water, and the results showed a strength of fully fifty per cent. greater than that of briquettes mixed with the best sand obtainable. Although individual series of tests are never conclusive, the results to which we refer clearly suggest that those of our readers who are large users of cement mortar and concrete will do well to make independent inquiry on the subject.

GENERAL BUILDING NEWS.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, KIRRIEMUIR. — The foundation-stone of the St. Mary's Episcopal Church, now in course of erection at a cost of about 3,000*l.*, was laid recently. Plans for a building estimated to cost about 3,000*l.* were prepared by Messrs. Bucknall and Cowper, architects, Westminster. The chancel will be 30 ft. in length, 15 ft. wide, and about 25 ft. in height internally. Immediately west of it and the vestry on the south side will be a porch, and above this the organ will be placed, having a projecting front within the first bay of the nave. The three remaining bays, as well as the tower—which, when built, will make a fifth bay to the nave—will each have a pointed window of four lights. On the north side, four arches and piers, without capitals, will separate the nave from a narrow aisle containing windows only at its two ends. The east end of this aisle will eventually be screened off from the nave to make a small chancel for daily services. The width of the nave will be 20 ft., and its length 60 ft., or, with the tower, 81 ft.; and its height 29 ft. to the apex of the plain barrelled ceiling. The tower will be 25 ft. square without its buttresses, and about 50 ft. high to the top of the parapet; and the stone steeple 40 ft. higher.

RESTORATION OF SYDLING ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, DORSETSHIRE.—This building has just been reopened after restoration. The work has been carried out under the direction of Mr. Ponting, the diocesan architect. The floor of the church has been raised and laid with concrete, and the old tombstones with which it was paved have been removed and replaced by wood blocks. The old-fashioned, high-backed wooden pews have been cut down, and the old oak of the church has been used in making the choir stalls, and the oak pulpit is in keeping with it. The gallery at the west end of the church has been swept away, opening to view the tower arch and the west window. Some carved wooden panelling was brought to light from behind the hot-water pipes. The restoration has been carried out by Messrs. Hann and Son, of Beaminster. The total cost has been a little over 600*l.*

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, EASTLEIGH.—The foundation stones of the new Bible Christian Church, Cranbury-road, Eastleigh, were laid on Easter Monday. The building, which faces Leigh-road, is being erected at a cost of 2,000*l.*, and will seat 350. The plans for the same were prepared by Mr. A. H. Haines, the builder is Mr. Nichol, of Bitterne Park, whilst the clerk of the works is Mr. G. Truckel.

R.C. CHURCH, SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—The new Roman Catholic Church, which has been erected in Ashchurch-grove, Shepherd's Bush, was recently opened. The cost of the structure has been about 4,500*l.*, and accommodation is provided for 400 persons. Mr. J. McManus, of Hammersmith-road, has carried out the work from the designs prepared by the Rev. Canon Scoles, of Basingstoke. The style of the building is Gothic.

NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICKERSTOWN, BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—The memorial stones of this church were laid recently. The new edifice has been designed in the Early English style, and the architect is Mr. John F. Curwen, of Kendal. The church will accommodate 400 worshippers.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SUNDERLAND.—The new Congregational Church which has been erected in Roker Baths-road, Sunderland, was recently opened. The edifice has been built of Hancoat pressed bricks, with stone dressings, in the Gothic style, and will seat about 520 people. The contractor for the work was Mr. J. B. Stott, Monkwearmouth, and the architects were Messrs. Joseph Potts and Son, of Sunderland.

NEW METHODIST CHURCH, BELFAST.—The foundation stones of the new Jennymount Methodist Church, Belfast, were laid recently. The contractor for the work is Mr. James Kidd, and the architect is Mr. W. D. R. Taggart.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, NORWICH.—The erection of a new Baptist Chapel in Dereham-road, Norwich, has just been started. The plans for the new building have been drawn by Mr. A. F. Scott, architect, Castle Meadow, Norwich, and the contract of 2,856*l.* has been secured by Messrs. A. Boddy and Son, also of Norwich.

WESLEYAN SCHOOL CHAPEL, WORSLEY MESNES, LANCS.—The foundation stones of this building were laid on Easter Monday. The work is being carried out by Messrs. J. Johnson and Sons, builders, according to the plans of Messrs. J. B. and W. Thornley, the architects.

SUNDAY SCHOOL, WHITTINGTON MOOR, DERBYSHIRE.—The foundation stones of a new Free Methodist Sunday School at Whittington Moor were laid a short time ago. The total cost of the new building, including the site, is estimated at about 2,000*l.* The contract for the work has been let to Mr. Jas. Stubbins for 1,700*l.*, and Mr. Willis Glossop, of Chesterfield, is the architect.

SCHOOL, BOLTON.—Memorial stones were laid recently of a new school which is being erected at the bottom of Ulleswater-street. When completed the school will consist of an assembly hall 68 ft. by 32 ft. with six large class-rooms, and seven smaller rooms, and a gallery on three sides, and is calculated to accommodate upwards of 600 scholars. The infant school is 28 ft by 19 ft. and is estimated to hold 120 children. The choir and organ have provision made for them in the gallery. There will be cloak-room accommodation, and also a kitchen range with the usual accessories. The building will be faced with Black Hill bricks and stone dressings. The architects are Messrs. Potts, Son, and Hennings (Bolton), and Mr. J. B. Thornley (Darwen), and the contractors are Messrs. Wm. Townson, Ltd.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PICKERING, YORKSHIRE.—The foundation stone of the new Grammar School at Pickering was laid on the 9th inst. The school is intended to provide accommodation for about seventy boys and girls. Mr. John Bilson, architect, of Hull, has prepared plans for building, and the contract has been let to Messrs. Thomas Marshall and Sons, of Pickering.

COUNCIL SCHOOL, HALIFAX.—The Halifax Education Committee opened on the 11th inst. a public elementary school. The new school is known as the Copley Council School, and it covers some 1,350 sq. yds. of land. It is built on the central hall principle. There is class-room accommodation for seating 212 scholars in the mixed department, and in the infants' department for eighty-eight infants and fifty babies, and there is also a babies' play-room. A manual instruction-room has been provided, with accommodation for twenty boys, and a cookery school, where forty girls can receive instruction. Outside there are playgrounds with sloping banks, which it is intended to lay out as shrubberies, covering in all 3,690 sq. yds. Mr. E. W. Booth was the architect.

R.C. FOREIGN MISSIONARY COLLEGE, FRESHFIELD, NEAR SOUTHPORT.—There was recently opened a new wing and other buildings at St. Peter's R.C. Foreign Missionary College, Freshfield, near Southport. The wing is situated on the west side, and it comprises on the ground floor a study hall, and new cloisters on south, east, and west sides, forming a quadrangle. On the first floor is arranged a dormitory for thirty students, with prefect's room and conveniences arranged off the main landing, which is reached by a stone staircase from the west cloister. The spaces in roof have been utilised for storage and are well lighted. Other alterations and improvements in the existing buildings have been effected. A detached building as an ironing room, with patent drying closet therein, and other conveniences, approached by a long covered way, have also been erected in the grounds. The chapel has been redecorated to especial designs by the Rector. A new high altar has also been erected by Mr. A. W. Wall, of Cheltenham. The total cost is about 2,500*l.* The heating is by Dilworth and Carr, of Preston. The laundry and drying-room fittings are by Thomas and Taylor, Ltd., of Stockport, whilst Messrs. Formby Bros., of Formby, were the general contractors. Mr. Frederick H. Peats, of Liverpool, was the architect.

KELVIN-GROVE SCHOOL, GATESHEAD.—The section for seniors at the Kelvin-grove School, Bensham, Gateshead, has just been opened. The building is faced throughout with Commondale red facing bricks; stone dressings are used up to the first floor, and buff terra-cotta dressings to all gables and parapets. The premises have been erected from the design and under the supervision of Messrs. Nicholson and Dotchin, architects, Newcastle, whose plans were selected in competition. The building contracts amount to about 18,000*l.*, this including the infants' and junior schools, senior boys' and girls' school, playgrounds, sheds, latrines, and caretaker's house. The schools are arranged on the central hall plan. The accommodation provided in the infants' and junior block is for 760 scholars, as follows:—Ground floor—400 infants in seven class-rooms, with places for sixty-six, fifty-six, and forty-five respectively. First floor—360 junior boys and girls, in seven class-rooms, with places for sixty, fifty, and forty respectively. The accommodation for the senior scholars is arranged similarly to the juniors, and provides for 720 scholars in class-rooms and, if necessary, classes of sixty scholars each could occasionally be placed in the central hall, making a total of 840 senior scholars, whereby the full scheme provides for 1,480 scholars. The whole of the class-rooms are arranged around the central hall, where by the use of glazed screens, the head teacher is enabled to have the full supervision of the whole of the class-rooms, and have direct access to any particular room without having to traverse the corridors. Small pass doors are arranged between all class-rooms. Two class-rooms in the infants' and junior school on each floor are divided by folding screens to allow of them being formed into one large examination-room when necessary. The teachers' rooms are situated on a mezzanine floor arranged between the ground and first floor cloak-rooms—one to each department. The ground floor teachers have a small private stair from the cloak-room, while the teachers on the first floor have access to their room from the half landing of the main staircase. The infants' and junior block is placed to face Kelvin-grove, while the senior block faces Brighton-road. A caretaker's house has also been erected. The whole of the work has been carried out by Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Washington, as general contractor, with Mr. Creighton as clerk of works, the sub-contractors being:—Concrete floors by the New Expanded Metal Company (Messrs. Walker and Sons, Gallowgate); plumbing by Messrs. Allison and Son, Gateshead; slating by Mr. Charles Nicholson, Newcastle; painting and glazing by Mr. Thomas Dellow, Low Fell. The heating has been executed by Messrs. Richardson and Co., of Darlington. Wrought-iron pipes and radiators are used throughout arranged on the low-pressure system. The school furniture and fittings have been supplied by the North of England School Furnishing Company, Messrs. Illingworth, Ingham, and Co., Leeds, and Mr. Thomas Stockdale, of Gateshead. The cloak-room hat and coat fittings are of malleable iron, manufactured by Messrs. Brookes and Co., Ltd., Manchester, with wire screen divisions and gates arranged to enable the cloak-rooms to be locked up when desired. The lavatories are of Jardine McMath's patent trough arrangement, executed in marble and supplied by Messrs. Emley and Sons, Ltd., Newcastle.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WALWORTH, S.E.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have availed themselves of an offer made by Miss Octavia Hill to undertake the accomplishment of a scheme she has formulated for carrying out a greatly needed local improvement in Walworth. Miss Hill's project comprises the removal of some dilapidated property, covering about 22 acres, belonging to the Commissioners, of which the lease has recently expired, and the erection thereon of dwellings for the industrial classes. The dwellings will consist of cottages, cottage-flats, and three-room and two-room tenements, to accommodate a total of 800 residents in 2,447 rooms. None of the tenement-houses will have more than three stories, and an acre of the land is to be set aside as a recreation-ground. The Commissioners, it is said, will be satisfied with a profit return of a little under 4 per cent.

MIDLAND STATION BUILDINGS, SHEFFIELD.—The extension of the Midland Railway passenger station at Sheffield is making considerable progress towards completion, some of the new portions being already in use. The whole scheme is expected to be in thorough working order by the end of the year. The station has not only been widened, but lengthened. The new telegraph office is in a similar position to that now in use, namely, at the south end. Next to this is the parcels' office, a large room 120 ft. long by 65 ft. wide. In the front is a covered way under which from fifteen to twenty vans are able to load at the same time. The cloak-room adjoins the parcel office, in close proximity to which is a hydraulic luggage lift and a new luggage bridge connecting with the old platform. For vehicles there are two covered ways: the departure, for passengers going away by train, and the arrival, which is really the exit from the station. These courts are 350 ft. long by 56 ft. wide. Between these is the footway which leads into the general entrance hall, which covers a space of 90 ft. by 42 ft. Adjoining is the booking office. Ascending a flight of steps, the entrance hall leads to a new footbridge, crossing from one side of the station to the other. The existing footbridge is to be removed to the north end of the station, and will be connected with an additional "way out" at that point. There will also be a luggage bridge at this end. On the north side of the entrance hall will be the station-master's offices, the waiting and refreshment rooms. The new permanent way consists of four sets of lines. The new platforms, which are 870 ft. long and 25 ft. and 30 ft. wide respectively, are without a single column, the awnings being carried by steel cantilevers. The footbridge from Granville-street has been extended over the new lines, and ends near the new parcel office. The docks at the north end are also being altered. Out of the old buildings that remain, more waiting rooms will be provided. The old parcel

office is being pulled down to allow for the luggage bridge and steps to the platforms. The buildings are from the design of Mr. C. Trubshaw, the company's architect, Derby, and the work is being done by Messrs. G. Longden and Son, Sheffield. The reconstruction is being supervised by the resident engineer, Mr. J. Brunton.

MEMORIAL HALL, BRIGHOUSE, YORKSHIRE.—A new hall, built at the Bridge End Congregational Church, Brighouse, in memory of the late Alderman Henry Sugden, has just been opened. The hall has been erected from plans by Messrs. Sharp and Waller, architects, Brighouse, over a series of one-story class-rooms, and has a frontage to the main road connecting Brighouse and Rastrick. It is built of the local hard stone, with ashlar front and dressings, and seats over 600 persons. The total cost has been about 1,800*l*.

FIRE STATION, BOOTLE.—The new Central Fire Station, situated in Strand-road, Bootle, has been erected by Mr. W. Musker, of Bootle, the architects being Messrs. Anderson and Crawford, Liverpool. On the ground floor the engine-house faces Strand-road, with the superintendent's and deputy-superintendent's houses on either flank. A superintendent's office is provided, and also a duty room and clerk's office. The stables will accommodate eight horses, and are situate in the rear of the engine-house, divided into two portions by a covered yard. There is a harness-room and also loose boxes. An escape shelter faces Pacific-road. Houses on the flat system have been built for twenty married men, and there is a hose-drying tower 100 ft. in height. On the north-west corner of the land facing Pacific-road there is a police-station, including quarters for a married and a single man, charge office, and four cells. On the first floor over the engine-house are situated the single men's quarters, and every man will have his own separate cubicle, with the use of a common kitchen, messroom, and recreation-room. Sliding poles are carried down to the engine-room, and a flat over the stable and harness-room will be used as a promenade for the men off duty. The married men's quarters on this floor are in all cases a repetition of those below them, and access to them is obtained from balconies reached by central staircases. A wash-house and drying compartments have been arranged over the workshop. In the basement there is accommodation for storage purposes, with coal vaults and boiler-house for the main heating apparatus. The front elevation of the building is faced with red pressed brick, and the other portions of the building are built in best quality grey bricks, the whole being relieved with red sandstone dressings. Internally the engine-house and cells will be lined with glazed bricks. In the yard there is a cement platform, on which hose may be scrubbed.

FREE LIBRARY, GOOLE.—The memorial stone of the new Free Library at Goole was laid on the 28th ult. The new library will cover an area of about 400 sq. yds., having a frontage of about 50 ft. to the south side of Carlisle-street, and a total depth of about 72 ft. The accommodation on the ground floor will consist of a reading-room, an entrance hall leading to the counter of the lending library, a juvenile room, and a reference library, and offices. Nearly the whole of the second story will be taken up for a lecture-room. Externally, facing Carlisle-street, the building will be of red brick, with red Ruabon terra-cotta facings. Mr. H. B. Thorpe is the architect.

WAREHOUSE, DERBY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The new warehouse built for the convenience of the members of the Derby Co-operative Society, Ltd., in Wood-street, Derby, was opened recently. The warehouse is 128 ft. long and 78 ft. wide. It is five stories high. The architect for the work was Mr. A. Macpherson, of Derby, and Messrs. Eastwood, Swingler, and Co. had the contract for the iron and steel work, with the exception of the windows, which have been supplied by Messrs. Brown and Co., of the Nelson Foundry, but the whole of the other work has been carried out by the Society's own workmen, under the superintendence of the Building Committee.

MORTUARY, RICHMOND, SURREY.—The work of the conversion of a part of Eton Lodge house and grounds, Paradise-road, into a mortuary and post-mortem room has been carried out by the Health Committee of the Corporation. The work of alteration and erection has been carried out by Messrs. W. J. and A. Long, the electric lighting is by Messrs. Hemingway and Pritt, and Messrs. Reynolds and Co. have supplied the ironwork, sanitary apparatus and fittings. The Borough Surveyor is Mr. Brierley.

MINERS' HALL, CAMBOIS.—The foundation stones of the new hall and institute for the Cambois miners were laid on the 9th inst. The building, which has been designed by Mr. Thomas Tulip, of Choppington, will comprise, on the ground floor, reading, billiard, smoke, and commitee rooms, together with apartments for a resident caretaker, whilst on the first floor the space is to be utilised for a hall and lecture-room to accommodate about 600 people, and to be fitted up with a platform and retiring rooms. The estimated cost of 2,000*l*., and the contract for its erection has been placed with Messrs. Cook Bros., of Blyth.

VILLAGE HALL, LLANDEGFAN, ANGLESEY.—A new hall has just been opened at Llandegfan. The plan of the hall is that of a central entrance hall, entered through an external porch, and with a hall 43 ft. by 22 ft. opening out of it on one side, whilst on the opposite side a door leads to the caretaker's cottage. The large hall is divided by a folding partition into two rooms, the smaller intended for a smoking and reading room, and the larger for a committee room, etc. For meetings and entertainments the two rooms would be thrown into one. In the entrance hall is a large red brick fireplace, with a tablet 6 ft. long, worked in copper by Mr. R. L. B. Rathbone, in commemoration of the gift of the building and land. The internal woodwork is stained green. The work has been carried out by Mr. Evan Parry, Menai Bridge, from the designs of Mr. Harold Hughes, architect, of Bangor.

CLUB PREMISES, SHEFFIELD.—The premises of the Sheffield Club in Norfolk-street, Sheffield, were recently reopened after having been enlarged and redecorated. Messrs. John Eshelby and Son were the builders, and the furnishing was carried out by Messrs. Waring and Gillow. The architect was Mr. H. I. Potter, of Sheffield, whose designs were selected in competition.

NEW INFIRMARY, NEWCASTLE.—The new infirmary buildings on the Leazes were on Saturday last week inspected by members of the Northern Architectural Association. Mr. W. Lister Newcombe, Newcastle, and Mr. H. Percy Adams, of London, are the architects for the building, and Mr. H. Cockrell is the clerk of works. The frontage facing the Leazes Park is 777 ft., and that on the eastern side, almost opposite the Durham College of Science, 536 ft.

CARTWRIGHT MEMORIAL HALL, BRADFORD.—The Cartwright Memorial Hall, which has been erected in Bradford as Lord Masham's tribute to the memory of Dr. Cartwright, the inventor of the power loom and other machinery in connexion with the textile industry, has just been opened by Lord Masham. Competition was invited for plans and designs, and Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., awarded the first premium of 150*l*. to Messrs. J. W. Simpson and E. J. M. Allen, of London. The hall is erected on the site of the old mansion in Lister-park, where formerly his lordship resided. The design is of Italian Renaissance type, based on coupled Ionic columns and pilasters, with appropriate entablature, standing on a basement of rusticated rock-work. A feature is the tower, which is advanced from the front of the main building, its lower stages being supported on large arches and serving as a porch, through which carriages can drive. On the ground floor of the building is a large hall, ending in a semi-circular apse, 28 ft. wide and 57 ft. in length. The roof of this rises to the full height of the building, which in other parts is divided into two stories. On each side of the building there is a large museum hall. On the first floor there are the art gallery and the banqueting hall, with service room. There is also a reception hall for the mayor, and this communicates with a large balcony over the main carriage entrance, a drawing-room, and a black-and-white room. In the basement there are a refreshment room, a kitchen, larders, store rooms, and a workshop for the art-gallery staff. The rooms are adapted for use on occasions of public importance. The statue of Dr. Cartwright, which the Bradford City Council have commissioned of Mr. H. C. Fehr, will be placed in the reception hall. It is carved in white marble, and stands on a marble pedestal. Mr. A. Broadbent modelled and carried out the decorative sculpture on the building. The following are the principal contractors:—Excavators, masons, and bricklayers' work, Mr. William Farnish, of Bradford; carpenters and joiners' work, Mr. W. H. Pick, of Bradford; plumbers and glaziers, Messrs. H. Braithwaite and Co., of Leeds; slaters, Messrs. Hill and Nelson, of Bradford; plasterers, Messrs. T. Cordingley and Son; founders and smiths' work, Mr. Robert Hollings Dewhirst, of Bradford; painting, Mr. John Hankins, of Bradford; electric lighting, Messrs. Woods, Slack, and Co., of Blackburn; heating and ventilating, Mr. J. Jeffreys, of London; entrance gates and electric fittings, the Bromsgrove Guild of Applied Arts, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, and Mr. Omar R. Albrow, of London; wire fencing and gates across the main drive, Messrs. Blunt and Wray, of London; cooking apparatus, ranges, and utensils, Messrs. Leggotts, Ltd., of Bradford; asphalting and damp-courses, Messrs. George Greenwood and Sons, of Halifax; marble paving, the Arts Pavements, Ltd., of London; and locks and door-fittings, Messrs. Gibbons, of Wolverhampton. Mr. T. B. Sage has acted as clerk of works.

MEMORIAL HALL, ALTHORPE.—A hall has been erected at Althorpe in memory of the late Mr. W. Stephenson, J.P. The hall has been built by Messrs. Johnson and Waite, Epworth, under the supervision of Mr. J. F. Waite, and the woodwork by Messrs. Birks Bros., of Althorpe. The building contains public-room, game-room, and reading-room above. There is also a kitchen erected at the rear of the building. The architect is Mr. H. Kelsey, of Epworth.

BUSINESS PREMISES, GLASGOW.—Plans have been passed by the Dean of Guild Court for the erection of new business premises in Jamaica-street, Glasgow. The architect is Mr. George Bell, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY'S NEW PREMISES, BELFAST.—The new central premises of the Belfast Co-operative Society, Ltd., in Agnes-street, Belfast, were opened recently. The contractors for the work were Messrs. M'Laughlin and Harvey, and the architect Mr. W. J. Gilliland.

PROPOSED PAVILION AND DANCING HALL, AYR, N.B.—At the meeting of the Ayr Town Council on the 11th inst. there was submitted a minute of the Attractions Committee, containing reports by Mr. John Young, Burgh Surveyor, on the proposed scheme for utilising part of the Low Green or the Jail Green for the purpose of providing means of recreation for inhabitants and visitors. In his first report Mr. Young proposed to utilise the green behind the prison for (1) a pavilion or concert and dancing hall, to cost 7,500*l*.; (2) public baths, to cost 9,500*l*.; and (3) ornamental open space or garden, to be laid out at a cost of 750*l*. In a subsequent report he estimated the cost of erecting a pavilion and dancing hall on the site at the northern end of the Low Green, south of the prison, at 10,000*l*. The committee did not think the public baths should be proceeded with meantime, but recommended that a pavilion and other accessories be erected on a site on the Low Green, that competitive designs be invited for pavilion to cost 9,000*l*., and that premiums of 50*l*., 30*l*., and 20*l*. be offered for designs, to be lodged by July 1.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BALLS BRIDGE, DUBLIN.—The new Art Industries Hall and the enlargement of the East Hall, at Balls Bridge, Dublin, are now nearing completion for the Royal Dublin Society. The architect is Mr. P. H. M'Carthy, of Dublin. The cost of the Art Industries Hall is estimated at about 5,000*l*.

STAINED GLASS AND DECORATION.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS, ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, STAFFORD.—There have just been placed in this church two stained-glass windows, designed and executed at the studios of Messrs. Kayll and Co., Leeds. The aisle window illustrates Christ's charge to Peter, "Feed my sheep." Christ is standing with raised hand speaking the words, while Peter is kneeling at his feet. The robe of Christ is a rich ruby, with ornamental border and a white under-dress. Peter is clothed in garments of yellow and violet blue. Sheep are standing near. Angels are holding a scroll with the text in the base of the windows, and the whole is surmounted by a canopy. The chancel window has a single figure of the Good Shepherd.

COMMEMORATION WINDOW, LEEDS.—In commemoration of the jubilee of St. Michael's Church, Buslingthorpe, Leeds, a stained-glass east window has been placed in the edifice. The work was designed and executed by Messrs. Kayll and Co., of Leeds.

EMANUEL CHURCH, SOUTHPORT.—A four-light stained-glass window has been executed and fixed in this church by Messrs. Percy Bacon and Brothers, of London. In the first light, the subject is Cornelius, the centurian; in the second, Cornelius and the Angel; while in the third, Cornelius and St. Peter; and the fourth light depicts Cornelius and the descent of the Spirit. Angels fill the tracery lights over these subjects.

MEMORIAL WINDOW, HIMBLETON.—A new stained-glass east window has been placed in the parish church at Himbleton, in memory of the late Sir Douglas Galton. The window consists of a triplet of lancets with the centre light higher and slightly broader than the sides ones. The artist for the work was the late Mr. George Ostrehan.

SANITARY AND ENGINEERING NEWS.

SEWERAGE WORKS, MELTHAM.—The Meltham Urban District Council's sewage outfall works at Bent Ley, about a mile outside the village, were opened on the 8th inst. The works have been constructed on the bacterial oxidation system, and have a capacity for dealing with 120,000 gallons per day on dry weather flow for a population of 6,000, and 360,000 gallons during storms. The works consist mainly of three detritus tanks and three anærobic bacteria beds of broken stone. The estimated cost of the works, including sewers and easements, is about 14,000*l.* The works have been constructed by Mr. Fred Earnshaw, of Meltham, from plans prepared by Messrs. J. B. Abbey and Son, engineers, Huddersfield.

DRAINAGE, CROWBOROUGH.—On the 14th inst. Mr. H. P. Boulnois, M.Inst.C.E., opened a Local Government Board Inquiry into the application of the Uckfield Rural Council to borrow 41,500*l.* for works of drainage of Crowborough. Mr. Taylor, of Messrs. John Taylor, Son, and Santo Crimp, the engineers to the District Council, gave full details of the scheme.

SEWAGE SCHEME, WIGMORE, HEREFORDSHIRE.—Mr. F. H. Tulloch, M. Inst.C.E., Inspector of the Local Government Board, held an inquiry at the Wigmore Police Court, on the 12th inst. relative to the application by the Wigmore Rural District Council to borrow the sum of 2,000*l.* for purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal for the Parish of Wigmore. Mr. J. E. Willcox, engineer, Birmingham, gave evidence as to the scheme he had prepared.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Académie des Beaux-Arts proceeded on Saturday last with the election of a "membre libre," in place of the late M. Corroyer. M. Henri Bouchot, curator of engravings at the Bibliothèque Nationale, was elected by twenty-five votes out of forty-three. The new member is Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of France, and was the organiser of the exhibition of the Primitifs Français. He is the author of some excellent works on French art of the XVth and XVIth centuries. The exhibition of the "Primitifs" just referred to, arranged at the Pavillon Marsan, brought together for public exhibition, for the first time, treasures of art which were dispersed in different places, and many of them hardly known.——M. Leonce Bénédite, with the assistance of the Société des Amis de Luxembourg, has organised in that museum an exhibition of the works of modern masters belonging especially to the period 1860-1880. It includes works by Paul Baudry, Cabanel, Bonnat, Jules Breton, Henner, J. P. Laurens, Puvis de Chavannes, Vollon, etc., as well as some artists of the Impressionist school, such as Manet, Sisley, Monet, and Pissaro. ——M. Prath, architect to the Department of the Indre et Loire, has been commissioned to carry out, at Tours, a large gendarmerie barracks, at a cost of 465,000 francs.——The statue of Mariette Pacha, the work of M. Denys Puech, has just been erected at Cairo, in the centre of the museum of Egyptian antiquities.——The jury of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, appointed to decide in the competition for the Prix Chenavard in the section of architecture, have awarded the prize to M. Fournier and M. St. Maur, as equal. The subject was a design for a Galerie des Fêtes.——M. Chaussemiche, Inspecteur des Bâtiments Civils, has been appointed architect to the Ecole des Langues Orientales, in place of the late M. Faure-Dujarric.——The death is announced, at the age of sixty-four, of the sculptor Anatole Marquet de Vasselot. He made his first appearance at the Salon in 1866, exhibiting a portrait bust. He was the author of the bust of Balzac in the Théâtre Français, of the statue of Scribe at the Hôtel de Ville, the statue of Lamartine at Passy, and that of Henri Martin at St. Quentin. We owe to him, also, the statue of Admiral Mouchez at the Observatory, and the monument to Commandant Dampierre at Bagneux. M. de Vasselot was a pupil of Le Bourg, of Jouffroy, and of M. Bonnat the painter. He was also an accomplished writer on the history of art, and, among other works, wrote a "History of Portraiture in France," for which the Prix Bordin was awarded to him. He had received medals in 1873 and 1876, and the Legion of Honour in 1886.

GERMANY.—The Law Courts at Mülhausen are completed; the building was carried out according to the designs of Herr Kuder and Herr Müller.——The museum at Trier is to be enlarged; the work has been intrusted to Professor Hocheder.——The theatre at Darmstadt is to be completely rebuilt from the designs of MM. Fellner and Helmer.——The ancient Court of Justice at Baden is to be restored at a cost of 20,000 fr.——The remains of the ancient "Lusthaus" at Stuttgart are to be set up in the public gardens of that town; the more artistic details of the building, such as doors, windows, columns and capitals, etc., are to be formed into an arcade measuring 31 m. in length and 6 m. in width——In order to ensure that Architecture shall be worthily represented at the Berlin Art Exhibition of 1904, the Society of Berlin Architects has formed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Balck, Bangert, Reinhardt, Schmitz, and Werle.—— The church of St. Sebaldus, at Nürnberg, has been restored.——The new members of the Berlin Academy of Arts are:—Messrs. August Gaul, Alfred Meszel, Okar Frenzel, F. Kallmorgen, and Albert Krüger.——A memorial to Friedrich List, the political economist, is to be erected at Kufstein, after a design by the sculptor, Herr Norber Pfretschner: List is represented sitting deep in thought in a Greek colonnade, whilst a female figure holds over him a laurel wreath.

AUSTRIA.—The new Technical Institution at Vienna was opened by the Emperor on March 12. The architect, Professor Ulrich, was presented to His Majesty.——MM. Herr Fellner and Helmer have undertaken to design and to superintend the building of the theatre at Klausenberg.——A new hospital is to be built at Graz.——The tower of the Town Hall at Brünn is to be rebuilt and raised about 4 or 5 mètres.——The parish church at Braunau is to be restored under the supervision of Herr Matthias Schlager.——A new university is to be built in Vienna, which is to be divided into departments for the study of hygiene, pathological histology, and bacteriology; the designs for the building were submitted by the architect, Herr Falkenau, under the direction of Herr Fellner, in 1900. ——The theatre at Olmütz is to undergo extensive alterations, in order to ensure the safety of the public in the event of an outbreak of fire. Herr Wilda has undertaken the decorations of the Council Chamber at Olmütz.——The architect, Julius Wagner, has been entrusted with the designing of the new Justizpalais at Szeged.——A new theatre is to be built at Krems, designed by Herr Josef Utz.——The church of St. Nikolaus, in Jaromer, is to be restored, and by separating the roofs of the side aisles from that of the central aisle, the building will again appear in its exterior as well as its interior, in its original form of a basilica.

SWITZERLAND.—The engineer, F. J. Weiss, died on March 24, in his fifty-sixth year, at Basle.——Herr Robert Hartmann, director of the gasworks at Venice, died there on March 22, in his fifty-third year.——A new Evangelical church is to be built at Alstätten, from the plans of Herr Paul Reber.——New schools are to be built at Rappenswil, from the designs of the architects, Adolf Goudy and E. Walcher: the building will cost 177,000 francs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS. —Mr. W. M. Mitchell, architect (Dublin), has removed from 5, Leinster-street to 10, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.——Messrs. J. B. Colwill and Son, quantity surveyors, have removed from St. Albans to 60, Gladstone-road, Watford.

SANITARY CONDITION OF LONDON RESTAURANTS. —The report of the Medical Officer to the City of London for the four weeks ending March 12 contains the following comments on what has been observed in regard to the condition of kitchens and kitchen staff in a good many London restaurants. After premising that underground rooms are exceedingly unsuitable for kitchens, but that in many cases no other position appears possible under the circumstances, the Report continues:—"The nature of the fuel used in cooking is of considerable importance, affecting as it does the smoke problem, and the adoption of gas-ovens where it is possible is always an advantage, especially when constructed so that fumes do not come in contact with the food during the process of cooking. The sanitary condition of the kitchens of restaurants in the City is a very important one, owing to the extremely limited space at disposal and the difficulty of providing proper accommodation for the storage of food. This question, amongst others, has been anticipated by your worshipful Committee, who presented a report recommending the granting of certificates of the sanitary condition of kitchens, etc., which was approved by the Court of Common Council in January last. Without any attempt at classification, the following are a few matters which require special attention:—In some cases the occupiers were ignorant of the existence of storage cisterns, and their condition when examined need not be described. In many cases the cover was missing, and the cistern inaccessible for cleansing. The want of proper lavatory basin accommodation for the personal ablution of *employés* makes cleanliness difficult, and the use of a sink, full of vegetables, dirty plates, etc., is often the only means at hand. Washing facilities should in all cases be provided near the kitchen, and also sufficient water-closets and urinal accommodation so situated as to obviate sinks, gullies, and coal cellars being used in an improper manner." [We omit some exceedingly unpleasant details as to the conditions in which water-closets used by the employees are often found.] "Clothing worn in the kitchen does not in all cases receive the attention it demands. The workers frequently change their clothes and work in evil-smelling garments, whose only claim to respect is antiquity, and in some cases a dirty condition of the workers themselves has been noticed. Tables, benches, and cooking utensils were frequently found in a dirty condition. These should, of course, be efficiently scrubbed and cleansed daily. The notice of *employés* has been directed to many of the matters enumerated, and not, I am glad to say, altogether without effect."

OVERCROWDING AT BRIGHTON.—Dr. Newsholme, Medical Officer of Health for Brighton, recently recommended that the Brighton Town Council should purchase houses in narrow, ill-lighted streets and courts as they came into the market, pull down some to give more air and light, put the remainder into thorough repair, and let them at rentals within the means of the present class of occupiers. After considering the report the Sanitary Committee asked the Council to be allowed to pay a visit to Camberwell, where the scheme in question has been tried with very satisfactory results. They also recommended that the proposal of the Medical Officer of Health should be carried out on a tentative and experimental scale, so as not to throw any burden on the rates except for the expense of demolition. The Town Council, by twenty-four votes to sixteen, has decided to reject the proposed scheme. The principal arguments against it are that the circumstances of Camberwell are different from those of Brighton, that possibilities of jobbery would exist under such an arrangement, and that it would have a tendency to set up an inflated value for house property of this description. Up to the present time the cost of clearing away insanitary areas in Brighton is stated to be 71,226*l.*, while the cheapest single cottages the Town Council has been able to build are let at 6s. 6d. a week.—*Morning Post.*

A NEW THEATRE IN SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE. — The almoners of Christ's Hospital have just let at a ground rent of 7,300*l.* per annum the eighty years' building lease of the site now occupied by Nos. 35-49 (odd), Shaftesbury-avenue, and by seventeen houses in Wardour, Rupert, and Upper Rupert streets, Soho, which cover an aggregate area of about 23,400 ft. superficial. The lease has been acquired by Mr. Jacobus, one of the present tenants, who intends to rebuild his own business premises in Shaftesbury-avenue and to arrange for the erection of a theatre upon the remainder of the site.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE COLONIES.—The April circular of the Emigrants' Information Office states that this is the best time of the year for emigration to Canada. The building, metal, engineering, shipbuilding, and manufacturing trades generally continue busy, and skilled men, such as carpenters, bricklayers, painters, plumbers, blacksmiths, iron moulders, printers, boilermakers, woodworkers, lathers, waggon makers, coopers, iron and brass workers, etc., have no difficulty in procuring work at good wages. In Australia there is not much demand for more labour, though the bountiful harvest is likely to improve prospects. Western Australia and Queensland offer openings at the present time for a limited number of mechanics, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, bricklayers, and wheelwrights. There is no demand for miners. In New Zealand nearly all trades are well employed, and competent mechanics have no difficulty in finding work. In Cape Colony no persons are now allowed to land unless they have secured definite employment in the Colony and possess 20*l.* on arrival. The labour market is overstocked, and a great many mechanics and labourers are unable to obtain work. There is, therefore, now no opening for mechanics in the building or other trades. Employment in the building and other trades in Natal has fallen off, so that labour is plentiful, and large numbers of unskilled workers and indifferent tradesmen are unable to obtain employment. Emigrants, therefore, other than those obtaining nominated passages, are warned against going to Natal at the present time on the chance of work. No one can enter the Transvaal without a permit, and persons are warned against going there at the present time in search of work. The building trades are fairly busy, but the supply of labour is more

than sufficient. The standard of work required from workmen in the Transvaal is very high in all trades and inferior men have no chance of employment, and the cost of living generally is from two to three times as much as it is in this country.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, EARL'S COURT.—Next month the Italian Exhibition will be opened in the grounds at Earl's Court. The new buildings comprise an Italian village, with gardens and tea-ground, and in the western part of the grounds are to be displayed two large canvases, painted by Mr. Richard Douglas, depicting Isola Bella and Lago Maggiore. The alterations are being carried out by the London Exhibitions, Ltd., to which company Mr. A. O. Collard is architect.

OPEN SPACES, LONDON.—It is announced that the amount of 40,000*l.* for the purchase of the Springfield Park Estate, at Upper Clapton, is now practically assured. The park consists of 33 acres, bordered by the river Lea, well timbered, and commanding a fine prospect. The Hackney Borough Council and the London County Council subscribed 10,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* respectively towards the fund, and the latter Council will undertake the cost of maintaining the land as a public park. The Governors of the Regent-street Polytechnic Schools have concluded the purchase from the Duke of Devonshire of 21 acres near the riverside at Chiswick, which they will lay out as a recreation ground for the numerous clubs and teams belonging to that institution. The late Mr. Quintin Hogg set aside a sum of 5,000*l.* in that behalf, and Mrs. Quintin Hogg contributes 10,000*l.* towards the project; other subscriptions are promised, so that a balance of only 2,000*l.* is needed for its accomplishment by the provision of dressing-rooms and other accommodation, and the enclosing, draining, and levelling of the ground. An appeal is made for contributions to a sum of 12,000*l.* for the acquisition of 6 acres of meadow land in Trinity-road, as an addition to Brockwell Park, which, if secured will, as far as is now possible, preserve all the land which forms the natural park boundary, and prevent the southern side from being hemmed in by rows of small houses; the owner of the 6 acres has, it is stated, received an offer of 15,000*l.* for the land for building purposes, but is willing to meet the promoters' object by taking 12,000*l.* on condition that the fields are added to the park and the purchase money is paid within six months. The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association have under their consideration proposals for adapting the garden of Golden Square, Soho, for public resort, for preserving portions of the grounds of the Duke of York's School at Chelsea which will shortly be vacated on the removal of the School to Guston, in Kent.

THE ANTIQUITY OF CONWAY CHURCH.—Mr. Harold Hughes, of Bangor, lectured at Conway on Tuesday last week upon Conway Parish Church. Mr. Hughes said that there were records of a Cistercian abbey being in existence at Conway in 1136, and Giraldus Cambrensis referred to it in 1188. In all probability the abbey was founded in the earlier years of the XIIth century, and in 1233, when Edward built the castle and desired Conway to become a garrison town, the abbey was removed to Maenan, some miles up the river. It had been supposed that no trace of the abbey building at Conway remained; but in 1894, when the Cambrian Archæological Association visited Conway, he made an examination of the present church and read a paper on the subject at one of the Association meetings in which he was able to express the belief that the abbey occupied exactly the site of the present church, and that portions of the existing walls and certain of the features must have belonged to the original conventual edifice. The lecturer showed by means of plans, which, with a number of excellent photographs of the church, had been made into lantern slides by Miss Hadley, how the present fabric has probably been evolved from the cruciform Cistercian abbey. Windows existed to-day of the simple design used by the builders of the Cistercian order; certain walls were thicker in their lower part than in the part above, and were "weathered back" to keep out the rain where the narrowing took place. The arch of the western doorway had not been made for a doorway, being without a rabbet for the door to fit into. He observed marks which satisfied him that this arch had been moved, and it had most probably formed the entrance to a Cistercian chapel. The greater portion of the church appeared to have been rebuilt in the XIVth century, after its conversion into a parochial building. The existing building was practically a XIVth century Decorated church, and the great eastern window of the chancel was probably inserted in the XVth century, at about which period the upper part of the tower was added. A fine XVth century rood screen was found in this edifice, though it had been restored. Some XVth century lace of great interest had now been placed in glazed frames and hung in the parish room or west vestry. XVIth century features abounded, such as the memorials of the Wynns of Gwydyr and the inscription recording the name of one who was the forty-first child of his father. This inscription had been twice recut, however, and its accuracy could not be relied upon.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

WAR MEMORIAL, ALLOA, N.B.—A war memorial monument has been erected at the top of Mar-street, Alloa. Mr. R. S. Lorimer, R.A., was the designer for the work, and Mr. W. Birnie Rhind, of Edinburgh, the sculptor. The cost has been about 450*l.*

INSPECTION OF DANGEROUS BUILDINGS, MANCHESTER.—The Improvements and Buildings Committee of the Manchester City Council have adopted certain recommendations of Mr. Price, the City Architect, with regard to the inspection of dangerous buildings. The city is to be divided into six districts, and various inspectors are to be held responsible for the whole of the work appertaining to building inspection and also to dangerous buildings in their particular districts.

SHEFFIELD BUILDING TRADES' EXHIBITION.—On the 15th inst. an interesting Building Trades' Exhibition was opened at the Drill Hall, Sheffield. The affair is conducted by Messrs. G. D. Smith and J. W. Norman, of London. The exhibition, which will be continued until April 23, is the first of a truly representative character in connexion with the building trade held in the provinces. It has been the object of the management to conduct the exhibition on strictly trade lines, and everything has been eliminated that would lend to it the character and appearance of a bazaar. The undertaking does not comprise Sheffield and the West Riding alone, but invitations have been sent to all the well-known architects in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and Northamptonshire. It is hoped that the success of the venture will be such as to warrant it being made an annual event. Among the exhibitors are several local firms. The Barnsley British Co-operative Society, Ltd., show an improved ventilator for extracting foul air from churches, schools, etc. The Sheffield Engineers' Company have an improved horizontal gas engine fitted with the latest improvements enabling it to run for long periods without attention, in actual operation in the hall, and the Torpedo Ventilator Company exhibit several designs in their ventilators. On the stand of Mr. Henry Lingard are shown improvements in drainage appliances. Mr. T. W. Ward, Sheffield, has a display of the goods which he has for sale. Another stand is that of Messrs. Hodkin and Jones, Sheffield, who exhibit samples in marble mosaic paving, etc. Messrs. Pawson and Brailsford and Messrs. Woollen and Co. have also stands in the exhibition. An excellent display is given by the Clipper Belt Hook Company, Manchester, and a large number of firms from London and the big provincial cities and towns have stands in the hall.—*Sheffield Independent.*

WAR MEMORIAL, TONBRIDGE.—A war memorial, in the form of a tablet, was recently unveiled in the Parish Church, at Tonbridge. The memorial has been executed in copper bronze, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Little, architect, by Messrs. B. Dellagana and Co., the sculptor being Mr. L. Roselieb.

THE SANITARY INSTITUTE.—At an Examination in Practical Sanitary Science held at Birmingham on April 15 and 16, 1904, seven candidates presented themselves. The following two candidates were awarded certificates: H. T. Brainsby, Walsall; A. G. Harman, Leamington.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR

EDINBURGH AND LEITH JOINERS' AND THEIR WORKING RULES.—A joint meeting of the Amalgamated and Associated Societies of Edinburgh, Leith, and District Operative Joiners was held in St. Cuthbert's Hall, Edinburgh, on the 7th inst., to hear the report of delegates at a conference with representatives of the Employers' Association with relation to proposed alterations on the working rules and regulations. The proposed alterations, which came from the Employers' Association, were as follows:—Working rules and regulations between the Edinburgh, Leith, and District Building Employers and Allied Trades' Association and the associations of the operative masons, bricklayers, joiners, and plumbers of Edinburgh, Leith, and district. (1) That the working hours be as follows:—From March 1 to October 31, fifty-one hours per week, being nine hours each ordinary day, and six hours on Saturday, with two stops for breakfast and dinner. From November 1 to November 30, eight hours per day, and five hours on Saturday. And from December 1 to January 8, seven and a half hours per day, and five hours on Saturday. From January 9 to February 20, eight hours per day, and five on Saturday. Only one stop for meals from November 1 to March 1. Overtime shall be paid as follows:—After the ordinary working hours have been wrought, time and a quarter up till 10 p.m., and time and a half thereafter until 6 a.m., Sunday double time. Work done on holidays to be paid time and a quarter. No overtime allowed unless in cases of emergency. (2) All workmen shall provide, at their own cost, the necessary tools requisite for their properly performing their different departments; employers or their representatives shall have authority to satisfy themselves from time to time that workmen are provided with proper kits of tools. (3) The following holidays to be recognised:—Three days at the New Year, four days at the trades' holidays, and the spring and autumn holidays. (4) In all cases workmen are to work full time at their jobs; arrangements as to country pay and allowances for being a certain distance from yard, shop, or office to be according to by-laws for the various trades. (5) That all apprentices be engaged for the various trades according to by-laws for these trades. (6) That suitable by-laws be drawn up for the different trades, to control any matter to which the foregoing rules may not apply. (7) That the foregoing working rules and regulations and the by-laws appended be equally binding on employers and employees for one year, beginning on June 1 in any year. Any alterations desired by either side to be intimated in writing not later than the first week of March, and, in the event of alterations being intimated by either side, parties to be allowed till March 21 to lodge counter proposals or alterations. From March 21 one month will be allowed for negotiations.—Mr. Walter Bell presided at the meeting, which was largely attended. The proceedings were conducted in private. At the close it was reported that the meeting had decided to make certain amendments on the proposed rules and regulations, which will be forwarded to the Employers' Association. With regard to the first clause of Rule 1, it was agreed to adopt it on condition that the provisions were faithfully carried out, and that the sentence "Only one stop for meals from November 1 to March 1" be deleted. Regarding the second clause, relating to overtime, it was decided to abide by the existing rule, which provides, "All time to be paid for at the rate of time and quarter up till 10 o'clock p.m. for the first five days of the week, and 5 p.m. on Saturdays; after these hours and till 6 a.m. double time to be paid." It was decided to reject entirely Rule 2. Rule 3 was agreed to, with the exception that a week, as hitherto, should be substituted for the proposed four days at the trades' holidays. Rule 4 was rejected, on the ground that the first portion of it appeared to destroy the existing rule as to country jobs. Rules 5 and 6 were agreed to. With regard to Rule 7, it was decided to reject it, and to abide by the existing rule, which reads as follows:—"The rules and regulations to take effect from March 14, and to remain in force until notice of alteration be given by the one party to the other. Such can only be given on or before January 15 in any year, alterations not to come into force until April 15 following." No objection was taken to the by-laws. One of the main points in dispute is as to the time the working rules and regulations should come into force. The masters propose that the time should be changed from April 15 to June 1. The operatives, it will be seen, prefer that it should remain as at April 15. The masters' contention is that it is fairer to enter into an agreement in the month of June than in April, a season of the year at which a temporary impetus is given to the trade in view of the fact that buildings, in many cases, must be completed for occupation at the Whitsunday term. In June, the masters contend, there is a better opportunity of considering what is likely to be the general state of the trade for the next twelve months.—*Scotsman.*

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES.—According to returns furnished by eighty-two Employers' Associations, whose members are estimated to employ about 94,000 workpeople, and by trade unions, with an aggregate membership of about 195,000, employment generally continues dull. Compared with a month ago it has slightly improved, but is worse than a year ago. The returns from Employers' Associations indicate, on the whole, that there was not much improvement in March, as compared with February, and that as compared with a year ago employment is worse. With bricklayers, employment is reported as dull; it is rather better than in February, but about the same as in the corresponding month of last year. With masons, employment was fair in England, but dull in Scotland and Ireland. With carpenters and joiners, employment was

dull; it was rather better than in February, but worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed trade union carpenters and joiners at the end of March last was 6·7, compared with 6·9 at the end of February, and 5·4 in March, 1903. With plumbers, employment was dull in England and fair in Scotland. The percentage of unemployed trade union plumbers at the end of March was 9·2, compared with 9·3 at the end of February, and 7·5 a year ago. Employment with plasterers was bad in England, fair in Scotland, and dull in Ireland; with slaters and tilers it was dull; with painters it was generally dull in England and fair in Scotland, but on the whole was rather better than a month ago.—*Labour Gazette.*

Legal.

CASES UNDER THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894:

DICKSEE *v.* PEARCE.

At Lambeth Police Court on the 12th inst. Mr. T. Pearce, of 12, Whitecross-place, Finsbury, was summoned by Mr. Bernard Dicksee, District Surveyor for Newington and part of St. George's, Southwark, for commencing work at 43, Penton-place, without having previously given notice to the District Surveyor, as required by section 145.

The work in question was done under a notice from the Southwark Borough Council, acting under the Factory Act, 1901, in respect of underground bakehouses, and consisted of the lowering of the bakehouse floor 15 or 18 ins.; as the base of the walls was only a few inches below the level of the old floor, the excavation was carried down below the base of the walls which consequently had been underpinned; there was also a window opening enlarged.

Mr. Dicksee explained to the magistrate (Mr. Hopkins) that he had issued this summons particularly to draw attention to the fact that work could not be carried out under the order of the Local Authority without also complying with the requirements of the Building Act, which required all underpinning to be executed to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor; in this case the work had all been done and covered in some time before he discovered it on March 22.

The defendant pleaded that the work was done under the sanitary inspector, and he thought that was all that was necessary.

Mr. Hopkins found that notice should have been given, and (as Mr. Dicksee did not press for a heavy fine) ordered the defendant to pay 5s. and the cost of the summons.

DICKSEE *v.* GORE.

On the same day, W. Gore, of 126, Old Kent-road, was also summoned for neglect to give notice to the District Surveyor in respect of work done to the rear of 126, Old Kent-road, consisting of the erection of an irregular wooden wash-house containing a copper, the iron flue of which was in contact with the woodwork.

Mr. Hopkins fined defendant 10s. and costs.

DICKSEE *v.* NEAL.

On the same day, F. J. Neal, of 182, New Kent-road, was also summoned for neglect to give notice to the District Surveyor in respect of a new shop-front inserted at 66, Old Kent-Road.

Defendant, who pleaded that he had not given notice because the District Surveyor was not in when he called at his office, was informed by Mr. Hopkins that he could always give notice by means of a registered letter, and was fined 10s. and costs.

CLAIM AGAINST ARCHITECTS.

At Bristol County Court recently a claim for 7*l.* was made by Messrs. Sheldon, Bush, and Co., lead merchants, against Messrs. La Trobe and Weston, architects, for goods supplied at the defendants' request. Mr. John Miller appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Seymour Williams for the defendants. The case for the plaintiffs was that they received a request from the defendants to supply a speculative builder with material, the document stating that if the builder did not pay the defendants would give a certificate on the owners of the building. The account had not been met, and the defendants were accordingly sued. The defence was that in the ordinary course of business the architects offered, if the builder did not pay, to give a certificate so that the amount might be stopped out of the contract money. Mr. Williams observed that this was a common practice. The Judge: It is a very vicious one if it leads to this sort of trouble. Mr. Williams said that if the business was carried on upon strictly legal lines, there would be no business at all. The Judge: There would be no trouble. He held that the architects pledged their credit, and he gave judgment for the amount claimed. Mr. Williams said that as his Honour had found on the facts he had no remedy, but it was a most important point to architects. The Judge: Oh, nonsense. I don't suppose anyone ever gave such an order in these terms before. Mr. Williams: Oh, yes; it is a frequent occurrence. The Judge: Let Messrs. La Trobe and Weston give an order for a thousand pounds' worth of goods, and take the case to the High Court.—*Western Press.*

ACTION BY A SURVEYOR FOR FEES.

The case of Klench *v.* Farris and others came before Mr. Justice Darling and a common jury in the King's Bench Division, on the 14th inst.—an action by the plaintiff, Mr. J. M. Klenck, a surveyor, carrying on business in Bishopsgate-street, E.C., against the defendants, Messrs. C. Farris and E. F. Fitch, churchwardens, and Messrs. A. W. H. Little and T. Freeman, overseers of the parish of St. Ethelburga, to recover 78*l.* 15s. for work done by the plaintiff, as surveyor, for and on behalf of the defendants. The defence was a denial of liability.

Mr. Lewis Thomas and Mr. R. Bankes appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ernest Pollock for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that he had, before the year 1900, been engaged on many occasions by the overseers of the parish of St. Ethelburga in the valuation of property, etc. In 1900 there was a scheme to run tube railways through the parish of Bishopsgate, it being proposed that one of the lines should pass under the Church of St. Ethelburga. It was thought that the railway might injure the church and other buildings, and on December 6, 1900, a meeting of the Vestry was held, at which the defendants were present. At the meeting, a letter was read stating that it was proposed to call a meeting on behalf of the Ward of Bishopsgate to decide the question of opposing the bills for the railways in Parliament. It was then decided that the two churchwardens should attend that meeting, and the plaintiff's case was that he was instructed also to attend the meeting, as an expert, on behalf of the Vestry. The plaintiff attended the public meeting, when it was decided to start an organised opposition to the railway bills, and a committee of subscribers was formed. The plaintiff was one of the committee, and he attended the meetings of the committee. On December 12, 1901, he prepared a report, addressed to the churchwardens and overseers, and that report was read at a meeting of the Vestry. At that meeting, one of the members asked the plaintiff if he expected to be paid for his services, and the plaintiff replied that he did. No one suggested that he was not entitled to be paid. In April and July, 1902, the plaintiff sent in further reports, and in March, 1903, he sent in his account, but received a letter stating that it could not be entertained, as he had had no instructions to act for the parish.

In cross-examination, the plaintiff said he subscribed 5*l.* 5s. to the funds of the committee, and had attended frequently before the Board of Trade and the Parliamentary Committee. The committee, owing to lack of funds, ceased to exist in February, 1902. After this he still continued to act on behalf of the parish, and sent in two reports to the Vestry. About one half of his claim was for work done before the committee ceased to act, and the remainder for work done after February 3, 1902, when the committee ceased to exist.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Pollock submitted that the plaintiff had made out no case against the defendants. Upon the facts, he submitted that all the plaintiff was appointed to do was to represent the Vestry at the public meeting, and so far as he did any work, he did it as a voluntary member of the committee of subscribers. That committee had control of certain money, and it was his duty, as a member, to see that it was properly expended.

Mr. Thomas contended that the defendants were liable, and had been properly sued.

His lordship said he should take the opinion of the jury on the question of amount in case there was an appeal on the point of law. He accordingly asked the jury to say what amount the plaintiff was entitled to for work done down to February 3, 1902, and for work done after that date.

The jury found that the plaintiff was entitled to 25*l.* under each head.

His lordship then gave judgment for the defendants on the point of law, and granted a stay of execution in view of an appeal by the plaintiff.

BUILDER'S CLAIM UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

In the Court of Appeal, composed of Lords Justices Romer and Mathew, on the 18th inst., the case of Evans *v.* Cook and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Insurance Company (third parties) was heard on the application of the third party and the defendant Cook, for a stay of execution pending the hearing of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Wills at the Nottingham Assizes.

Mr. Crawford, who appeared for the Insurance Company, said the action was brought by Evans against Cook to recover a sum of money which he (Evans) had paid to a workman who was injured in the course of his employment. Evans further claimed a declaration that Cook was liable to indemnify him in respect of any further sums which were payable to the workman. Cook brought in the Insurance Company by third party procedure, he having effected a policy of insurance with them. The facts were these: Evans, a builder, had contracted for the building of an infirmary at Nottingham, and he entered into a sub-contract with Cook to do the plastering work in connexion with the building. A workman employed by Cook was injured in the course of his employment, and the workman made a claim against Evans for compensation, Evans being the "undertaker," within the meaning of section 4 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Evans, in his turn, claimed against Cook under an agreement which had been come to between the parties, whereby Cook was liable to indemnify Evans against any claim made under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, or otherwise, for any accident which happened during the progress of the work. It did not seem that the claim by the workman went to arbitration, the evidence going to show that Evans admitted liability to the workman. Evans then brought an action in the King's Bench Division against Cook, who, in his turn, brought in the Insurance Company as third parties, under a clause in the policy of insurance he had effected with them. The only point was whether the Insurance Company were, in the circumstances, liable to pay compensation under the Act of 1897. The point taken by the Company was that as no actual proceedings had been taken against Evans, and Evans had never brought in Cook under the machinery of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Company was not liable to indemnify Cook under this clause in the policy. Mr. Justice Wills decided the action in favour of Evans as against Cook, and in favour of Cook as against the Insurance Company. The Insurance Company were appealing, and they desired a stay of execution pending the appeal. In the event of this being granted, Cook also asked for a stay.

In the result, their lordships granted a general stay on the terms of the Insurance Company bringing into court the sums already paid by Evans to the workman, and further on their undertaking to pay the workman 15s. a week till the hearing of the appeal.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY BY FLOODING.

The hearing of the case of Benning *v.* the Ilford Gas Company concluded before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury in the King's Bench Division on the 18th inst.—an action by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants damages for injury done to his property by an alleged breach of a statutory duty and negligence of the defendants, and also by the defendants doing certain acts to the Aldersbrook, causing water to accumulate upon land, causing a nuisance. Defendants, in their defence, denied that they had been guilty of any nuisance, negligence, or breach of statutory rights.

Mr. Montague Shearman, K.C., and Mr. Crawford appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., Mr. Duke, K.C., and Mr. Meyer for the defendants.

Mr. Shearman, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff owned property at Ilford, situate on land near the Aldersbrook. His complaint was that owing to the action and acts of the defendants, and the steps which they took, his land was flooded in June of last year, and his property damaged. The plaintiff said the acts of the defendants undoubtedly caused the damage to his property and caused the flood. The plaintiff went further, and said that the defendants could not justify what they did. His contention was that the defendants were bound to keep in repair a wall on the banks of the Aldersbrook constructed to protect the land from floods, and that in June of last year, owing to the defendants' acts, the wall gave way and the land was flooded, and plaintiff's property damaged. Running nearly parallel with the Aldersbrook was the river Roding. Some time since the defendants obtained parliamentary

power to use certain of the land between the Roding and the Aldersbrook, and on the banks of the Aldersbrook for the purposes of their undertaking. These powers granted them the right to use the land of the Aldersbrook, provided they made a cutting to carry away water in flood time that formerly flowed from the Roding to the Aldersbrook. His case was that the defendants had used the bed of the Aldersbrook and had broken down the wall, so that when the floods of June last came the water came into the old bed of the Aldersbrook and through the breach in the wall that the defendants had made, and so on to the plaintiff's land. Defendants had failed to make the cutting they should have done, and this, he contended, was a breach of their statutory duties.

A great mass of evidence was called during the trial, and in the result the jury found, in answer to specific questions left to them, that the defendants, before the action, had created a nuisance, that the defendants had not exercised proper methods in stopping up the Aldersbrook, that defendants were not negligent in the mode of placing their mains, and that the flood in question was caused by the defendants not providing against it.

His lordship said this was a verdict for the plaintiff, and the case would be referred to the Official Referee for the assessment of the damages.

Order accordingly.

CONTRACTOR'S LIBEL ACTION.

THE hearing of the case of Lawrence and Thacker *v.* the *Wandsworth Borough News* Company, Ltd., and R. W. Simpson and Co., Ltd. concluded before Mr. Justice Ridley and a special jury in the King's Bench Division on the 19th inst, an action brought by the plaintiffs, a firm of contractors, against the defendants, the proprietors and printers of the *Wandsworth Borough News*, for damages for alleged libel contained in certain letters published in the defendants' newspaper. The defendants pleaded that in so far as the letters in question contained statements of fact, they were true in substance and in fact, and in so far as they consisted of expressions of opinion they were *bonâ fide* comments on matters of public interest.

It apeared that in May, 1901, plaintiffs contracted with the Wandsworth Borough Council to lay the channelling and kerbs in some new roads, the rest of the roadway being done by the Borough Council themselves. The plaintiffs had to lay a bed of concrete under the channel and under the kerb, and after that was done the Borough Council completed the road. The plaintiffs laid over 50,000 yards of concrete under kerbs and channels. Payments were made after inspection by the Borough Council's Surveyor, and upon his certificate plaintiffs received 5,700*l.* in 1901, 9,000*l.* in 1902, and 2,000*l.* in 1903. The plaintiffs, by their contract, had to maintain the work for six months and to rectify anything which went wrong. Complaints having been made as to the nature of the work, a committee appointed inspected the work and took the opinion of an expert. During that state of things, the defendants published three letters which accused the plaintiffs of scamping the work, and having robbed the ratepayers. The plaintiffs' case was that after they had laid the concrete, drain and gas pipes were put under it which interfered with their work, and although they were not bound to do so they re-did some of the work. Plaintiffs were afterwards paid 400*l.*, the balance of their claim, and the Council abandoned all claim for work badly done.

In the result the jury awarded the plaintiffs 250*l.* damages.

Judgment accordingly.

PATENTS OF THE WEEK.

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.*

6,823 of 1903.—W. ROBINSON: *Combined Hearth and Hot-plate or Fender for Fireplaces and Stoves.*

A fireplace, consisting in the combination of a solid or imperforate hearth, or of a hearth in the form of a grid or grate of iron and a hot-plate, or raised fender of aluminium, copper, brass, or other suitable metal or alloy of greater conductivity of heat than iron.

6,992 of 1903.—J. SOUTHERN, T. WINTRINGHAM, and S. H. WILLS: *Machinery and Apparatus for transporting and Piling Timber, and for like purposes.*

A transporter for deals or the like, comprising a track, fitted with power-rotated conveying rollers, such tract being made up of a number of independent sections, arranged contiguously, but supported upon portable trestles, one or more of the sections being fitted with rollers adapted to laterally divert and discharge the deals or the like.

7,503 of 1903.—A. L. MEYER: *A Manipulator for Window Sashes.*

A portable window-shade manipulator, comprising in combination with the wooden shade bar and shade fabric encoiling the same, a variable shade clamping means having shade bar and shade fabric gripping means, whereby the shade bar and shade fabric can be gripped to variable degrees.

8,993 of 1903.—S. COCHRANE and D. STANNARD: *Window Sash Fasteners.*

A window sash fastener, consisting in the combination of a plate having an inclined track provided with a socket or recess in a horizontal part thereof, said plate being arranged to be fixed to one meeting rail, with a pivoted bolt arranged in connexion with a plate on the other meeting rail, a vertical recess or bore in the knob end of said bolt, a spring-controlled catch located in said recess or bore, and arranged to have its nose project when in its locking position, and means for raising said spring-controlled catch out of locking engagement with the recess or socket in the first plate.

9,679 of 1903.—H. T. STEPHENS: *Catches for the Latches or Locks of Gates, Doors, and the like.*

A catch, consisting in the combination of a bracket adapted to be secured on a post, and two pivoted and counter-weighted tumblers in said bracket to receive and hold the latch or locking-bolt.

9,727 of 1903.—H. MAGNIN: *Apparatus for Cooling Apartments, Dwellings, and the like.*

An apparatus for cooling apartments, dwellings, and the like, by use of ice, comprising in combination an ice-container with a double wall, enclosing in its annular space an insulating substance, and at its bottom provided with apertures, such container being introduced in a removable way into a metallic circular tank so that its bottom comes to a higher level than that of the tank, and that the melted ice can flow out from said container into the circular tank, and cools its wall provided in its superior part with apertures allowing of the air to penetrate into said circular tank to get cool.

10,098 of 1903.—T. MOBUS: *Ram Piles.*

A ram pile, characterised in that the pile body of beton, cement, or the like is strengthened by inserted longitudinal rods, which are connected together by means of rails, cross-bolts, or the like, to a rigid skeleton for the purpose of vertically transmitting the strokes of the rammer on the pile-head, and of preventing the cracking or breaking of the pile-body.

10,366 of 1903. T. J. PALMER: *Apparatus for the Manufacture of Moulded or Embossed panels, and the like.*

The manufacture of moulded, or embossed, panels, or the like, by introducing to a pattern plate or plates, pulp containing an amount of liquid sufficient to allow the pulp to pass into the recesses in the pattern plate or plates, and then applying pressure in a device provided with means whereby the liquid is allowed to run off whilst the fibrous or solid matter of the pulp remains, and is formed into the required moulded, or embossed, panel, or the like.

11,649 of 1903.—E. A. CAROLAN (General Electric Company): *Lightning Arresters.*

A purality of lightning arresters, having a common ground connexion, each arrester comprising a series of conducting parts separated by spark gaps, consisting in the combination with a metallic connexion between an intermediate metallic part of one arrester, and corresponding metallic parts of the other arresters.

12,413 of 1903.—D. DAVIES: *An Apparatus for Automatically Opening and Closing Ventilators, Fanlights, Shutters, Window Sashes, and similar devices, on the outbreak of fire, and for other analogous purposes.*

An apparatus for automatically opening and closing of ventilators, fanlights, shutters, and similar devices, on the outbreak of fire, wherein the operation is controlled by a lever held in position by a cord or rope, capable of being severed by the action of fire, or otherwise, for the cutting off, or suppression of, air currents, or their creation or increase.

13,664 of 1903.—J. D. PRIOR: *Apparatus for Heating Buildings or Apartments.*

An apparatus for heating buildings or apartments, the said apparatus consisting essentially of a water-heater or boiler, which may be fitted in an ordinary or open-fronted fire grate, and connected with any kind of hot-water regulating system, the water-heater, or boiler, comprising a bottom horizontal tube, and a hollow boss or tube at some distance above the bottom horizontal tube, the bottom tube and boss, or two tubes, being connected by a series of flattened tubes, so shaped as to admit of their longitudinal expansion and contraction.

13,949 of 1903.—W. L. ROWLEY: *Drawer Pulls, Window Lifts, and the like.*

This invention consists of an improved drawer pull, or window lift, the front edge of which is formed into a circle or bead, the object being to strengthen the body of the article, to provide a better grip for the fingers, and to protect the fingers from the sharp edges which ordinary drawer pulls present. A piece of sheet metal of the required shape and thickness is taken, and the edge which is intended for the front edge of the drawer pull is formed into a circle, or bead, it is then stamped, or pressed, into a metal die of the required shape, and formed into a drawer pull having a circular or beaded front edge. The circular or beaded edge may lie entirely upon the inner or hollow side of the drawer pull, or upon the outer or rounded side, or it may lie between the two sides according to the shape of the said die.

16,691 of 1903.—F. WALTON: *A Method of Embossing and Colouring or Painting Lincrusta, or like material, and Apparatus therefor.*

A machine for painting lincrusta, or like embossed material, comprising one or more composition pattern rollers and metallic rollers, the said composition pattern rollers being embossed with the pattern taken from an embossing roller of an embossing machine, so arranged that as the lincrusta travels between the metallic composition pattern rollers, paints of different colours are imparted to different surfaces on the lincrusta.

16,693 of 1903.—F. WALTON: *A Method or Process of Painting or Colouring Lincrusta, or like material, and Apparatus therefor.*

A method for painting or colouring lincrusta, or like material, having a raised or embossed surface, which method consists in first causing the lincrusta to travel through paint to cut its entire face, after which the paint is adapted to be removed or wiped therefrom in different places so as to produce lincrusta in different colours or shades.

17,158 of 1903.—J. S. SLOGGETT: *Revolving Cowls for Chimneys and Ventilators.*

A cowl for chimneys and ventilating tubes, shafts, pipes, or roof ducts, consisting of a dome-shaped bonnet, having apertures made in it at suitable distances apart, the said apertures being so made that vanes are formed presenting wind areas to external and internal currents; the bonnet being adapted to rotate under the influence of such currents, about a fixed axis.

6,797 of 1903.—G. G. MARKS (The Brown Hoisting Machinery Co., Ltd.): *Grab or Hoisting Buckets.*

A grab and hoisting bucket, consisting in the combination of a suitable frame, bucket-jaws pivotally mounted on slidable pivot bearings in said frame, upright and lateral guides for said pivot bearings, arranged to give a predetermined sweep to said jaws, and means for operating said jaws in said frame.

12,344 of 1903.—F. H. SHORLANDS: *Fireplaces and Stoves for Hospitals, Schools, Dwelling-houses, and other places.*

A fireplace having an air-heating chamber at the back, consisting in forming the back and sides of the grate, in metal casting line with refractory material, arranged concave, or to curve outwards at the top from the air-chamber at the back.

19,591 of 1903.—C. REGAN: *A Slurry Grinder and Flint Extractor, Applicable to other purposes.*

A slurry grinder and flint extractor, comprising an outer pan, having an outlet or outlets; framework to support the said pan; a smaller perforated-bottomed pan within the outer one, and attached to a shaft passed vertically and axially through both of the said pans, and rotated by any suitable means; and stirrers, attached to the framework or to the outer pan so as to hang within the inner pan.

2,603 of 1904.—A. H. SCHERZER: *Bascule Bridges.*

A bascule bridge, consisting of a span which is movably supported so that it may have a rising and falling movement, a motor mounted on the span by which power is given to move said span, and means driven by said motor and operating in connexion with non-supporting co-acting parts on the bridge approach, to give rising and falling movement to the span.

* All these applications are in the stage in which opposition to the grant of Patents upon them can be made.

3,432 of 1904.—P. M. JUSTICE (Pressed Prism Plate Glass Company): *Prismatic Glass Plates for Windows, Daylight Reflectors, Refractors, and the like.*

An illuminating structure having a plane transparent face upon one side, and obtuse angled prism elements on the other, one face of each prism arranged to deflect the principal light rays upon the said plane face at less than the critical angle, and the other prism face arranged to act as a totally reflecting face for the said deflected rays.

4,130 of 1904.—C. AHRENDTS: *Manufacture of Artificial Stones or Bricks in which the waste from the Leblanc or Ammonia Soda Process is used.*

A method of carrying out the process for making artificial stone or bricks with the addition of wet raw alkali waste from the Leblanc and ammonia soda manufacture, as described in Patent No. 16,307/00, characterised by the ingredients being thoroughly mixed, and the moulded blocks treated with dry heat before being hardened by means of steam.

SOME RECENT SALES OF PROPERTY:

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

April 7.—By STEPHENSON & ALEXANDER (at Porth).

Porth, Glamorgan.—12 to 18 and 36 to 40, Glynfach-rd, u.t. 86 and 89 yrs., g.r. 21*l.* 9s. 8d., w.r. 179*l.* 8s. £2,000

Trealaw, Glamorgan.—120 and 121, Cemetery-rd., u.t. 93 yrs., g.r. 2*l.* 13s. 4d., y.r. 30*l.* 315

Dinas, Glamorgan.—25, 26, and 27, Belle Vue-st., y.r. 10*l.* 16s., also land adjoining, u.t. 69 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 16s. 1d. 155

April 8.—By C. BRIDGER & SON (at Headley).

Headley, Hants.—Parish House-rd., Mount Pleasant Cottages (three) and 2 acres, f., w.r. 27*l.* 4s. 8d. 630

April 9.—By THORNBORROW & Co. (at Keswick).

Keswick, Cumberland.—Lake-rd., "The Lake Hotel," f., p. 3,710

Main-st., "Greenhow's Temperance Hotel," also s. and three cottages adjoining, f., p. 3,800

April 11.—By BLAKE & CARPENTER.

Thornton Heath.—97 to 119 (odd), Frant-rd., u.t. 99 yrs., g.r. 36*l.*, w.r. 296*l.* 8s. 2,215

Croydon.—Windmill-road, f.g.r. 8*l.* 10s., reversion in 53 yrs. 204

Norwood.—66 to 74 (even), Portland-pl. (s.) f., y.r. 215*l.* 3,110

Reigate, Surrey.—Evesham-rd., "Micklefield," f., y.r. 67*l.* 10s. 1,100

By FRANK JOLLY & Co.

Clapton.—61, Down-rd., f., e.r. 100*l.* 1,590

By A. ROBERTSON.

Haggerston.—169, Great Cambridge-st. (s.), f., y.r. 40*l.* 500

By MAPLE & Co. (at Newmarket).

Newmarket, Suffolk.—Snailwell-rd., "Zetland Lodge" (training establishment) and 8 a. 0 r. 19 p., f., p. 8,000

By NORMAN & SON (at Stratford).

Stratford.—23, Mathews Park-av., u.t. 85 yrs., g.r. 3*l.*, w.r. 36*l.* 8s. 310

Bow.—27, Lawrence-rd., u.t. 23½ yrs., g.r. 4*l.*, e.r. 32*l.* 325

April 12.—By BEARD & SON.

South Lambeth.—38 to 46 (even), Dawlish-st., f., w.r. 144*l.* 6s. 1,680

Bayswater.—13, Courtnell-st., u.t. 42 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 6s., w.r. 57*l.* 4s. 365

By EDWARD SIMPSON.

New Cross.—114, Pepys-rd., u.t. 61 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 6s., e.r. 45*l.* 515

By WALTON & LEE.

Piccadilly.—106, Jermyn-st. (s.), and 7, Apple Tree-yd., area 1,425 ft., f., p. 8,700

By CHINNOCK, GALSWORTHY, & Co.

Bayswater.—Queen's-gdns., f.g.r. 36*l.*, reversion in 49 yrs. 1,100

Twickenham. — Whitton-rd., f.g.r. 9*l.* 10s., reversion in 77 yrs. 255

Whitton-rd., f.g.r. 20*l.*, reversion in 86 yrs. 485

Whitton-rd., freehold building estate, 5 a. 0 r. 34 p. 2,500

"Ercroft Farm," 28 a. 3 r. 38 p., f. 7,100

"Jubilee Farm," 62 a. 0 r. 23 p., f., y.r. 186*l.* 4,000

Isleworth.—Mogden-la., "Wiverlong Shot" (orchards), 23 a. 2 r. 28 p., f. 3,300

Kneller-rd., "The Old Manor House" and "Whitton Dean Farm," area 9 a. 1 r. 14 p., f., y.r. 155*l.* 7s. 2,750

By H. J. AUSTEN & SONS (at Burwash).

Burwash, Sussex.—"Pugshole Farm," 93 acres, c., p. 750

April 13.—By BAXTER, PAYNE, & LEPPER.

Sydenham.—Southend-la., "St. Margarets," f., p. 390

Bromley, Kent.—Elmfield-rd., "Hillfoot," u.t. 79½ yrs., g.r. 9*l.* 9s., p. 410

By H. DONALDSON & SON.

Stoke Newington.—3, Springdale-rd., u.t. 63 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 4s. 6d., y.r. 40*l.* 440

2 and 4, Spenser-rd., u.t. 77 yrs., g.r. 13*l.*, w.r. 102*l.* 14s. 600

Tottenham.—56, Chester-rd., u.t. 97 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 10s., w.r. 39*l.* 212

60, Etherley-rd., u.t. 74 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, y.r. 26*l.* 245

By HILLYER & HILLYER.

Shepherd's Bush.—74, Godolphin-rd., f., e.r. 45*l.* 525

By G. E. LUCK.

Crouch End.—1, Crouch Hall-rd., u.t. 77½ yrs., g.r. 11*l.* 11s., e.r. 65*l.* 600

By W. G. SHADRAKE.

Plaistow.—103 to 115 (odd), The Broadway, f., w.r. 174*l.* 4s. £1,850

By J. A. TRYTHALL.

Tooting.—73 and 75, Trevelyan-rd., u.t. 74 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, y.r. 52*l.* 300

By FOSTER & CRANFIELD.

Spitalfields.—3, Artillery-la. (s.), area 460 ft., y.r. 60*l.* 1,440

Hoxton.—21 to 45 (odd), Ivy-la., and 42 and 44, Ivy-st., u.t. 69½ yrs., g.r. 85*l.*, y.r. 374*l.* 8s. 1,535

Hackney.—281 to 287 (odd), 291, 303, 305, and 307, Wick-rd. (s.), and 2, Cowdry-st., with factory premises, u.t. 52 yrs., g.r. 50*l.*, y.r. 242*l.* 12s. 1,305

293 to 299 (odd), Wick-rd. (s.), u.t. 51½ yrs., g.r. 25*l.*, y.r. 115*l.* 14s. 450

2, Elsdale-st., y.r. 26*l.*, also l.g.r. 5*l.*, u.t. 43 yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 225

Tottenham.—106 to 112 (even), St. Ann's-rd. (s.), u.t. 70 yrs., g.r. 40*l.*, y.r. 156*l.* 1,000

By T. WOODS (at Isleworth).

Isleworth, Middlesex.—Talbot-rd., "Willow Cottage," f., e.r. 40*l.* 595

18 and 19, Percy-gdns., u.t. 51½ yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, w.r. 36*l.* 8s. 210

Worple-rd., eight plots of freehold building land 460

Percy-rd., nine plots of freehold building land 416

By BALLARD & MARSH (at Twickenham).

Hampton Hill, Middlesex. — Uxbridge-rd., "Fownhope," f., e.r. 80*l.* 1,070

By C. BRIDGER & SON (at Hindhead).

Hindhead, Surrey.—Portsmouth-rd., two freehold cottages and 1 a. 3 r. 12 p., p. 550

April 14.—By DAVID BURNETT & Co.

Pall Mall. — 7, Waterloo-pl. (offices), area 3,000 ft., u.t. 10¼ yrs., g.r., etc., 815*l.*, e.r. 1,400*l.* 5,300

New Southgate.—Friern Barnet-la., a plot of freehold building land 1,000

By ROGERS BROS.

Peckham.—30 to 34, Garsdale-rd., u.t. 58½ yrs., g.r. 20*l.* w.r. 169*l.* 840

By SOUTHON & ROBINSON.

Cavendish-sq.—16 and 17, Prince's-st., area 2,500 ft., u.t. 72 yrs., g.r. 90*l.*, y.r. 600*l.* 10,000

Regent-st.—34, Mortimer-st., area 1,775 ft., u.t. 15¼ yrs., g.r. 50*l.*, y.r. 200*l.* 1,400

Barbican.—44, Beech-st., area 610 ft., f., y.r. 140*l.* 2,550

By C. C. & T. MOORE.

Mile End.—31, Devonshire-st., u.t. 13½ yrs., g.r. 4*l.*, w.r. 32*l.* 10s. 100

Bethnal Green.—92 and 94, Barnet-gr., u.t. 18 yrs., g.r. 9*l.*, w.r. 75*l.* 8s. 295

58, Parmiter-st., u.t. 32 yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 3s., w.r. 36*l.* 8s. 245

Haggerston.—9, Trafalgar-rd., u.t. 35 yrs., g.r. 4*l.*, w.r. 40*l.* 6s. 225

80, Haggerston-rd., u.t. 35 yrs., g.r. nil, e.r. 32*l.* 290

Hackney.—12 and 14, Gloucester-rd., u.t. 42½ yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 10s., w.r. 72*l.* 16s. 520

By NEWBON, EDWARDS, & SHEPHARD.

Pentonville.—35, Claremont-sq., and 1 to 5, Claremont-mews, u.t. 8 yrs., g.r. 20*l.* 8s., y.r. 140*l.* 12s. 150

Holloway.—46, Medina-rd., u.t. 56½ yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, y.r. 32*l.* 370

Islington.—92, St. Paul-st., u.t. 32½ yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, y.r. 44*l.* 310

Dalston.—52, Brownlow-rd., u.t. 41½ yrs., g.r. 4*l.*, y.r. 32*l.* 285

Highbury.—173, 178, and 180, Highbury Newpk., u.t. 44½ yrs., g.r. 37*l.* 10s., y.r. 232*l.* ... 1,425

Tottenham.—1, 3, and 5, Braemar-rd. (s.), f., y.r. 96*l.* 1,270

Willesden.—Roundwood-rd., f.g.r. 20*l.*, reversion in 97 yrs. 460

Stamford-hill.—6, Holmdale-rd., u.t. 55 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, e.r. 42*l.* 280

By STIMSON & SONS.

Clapham Common.—2, North Side, f., e.r. 100*l.* 1,300

Clapham.—57, Clapham Park-rd. (s.), f., e.r. 40*l.* 680

Pleasant-pl., f.g.r. 9*l.* 5s., reversion in 4 yrs. 430

Walworth.—85 and 87, Crampton-st., u.t. 40 yrs., g.r. 9*l.* 10s., y.r. 70*l.* 610

Peckham.—1, 3, 5, and 7, Naylor-rd. (s.), u.t. 56 yrs., g.r. 27*l.* 6s., y.r. 144*l.* 4s. 900

149 and 151, Commercial-rd., u.t. 36¾ yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, y.r. 72*l.* 540

15, Havil-st., f., w.r. 36*l.* 8s. 350

35, 37, and 39, Clifton-cres., u.t. 41 yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 10s., y.r. 92*l.* 685

41 to 51 (odd), Clifton-cres., u.t. 41 yrs., g.r. nil, w.r. 156*l.* 1,650

Pimlico.—126, Lillington-st., u.t. 22 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 13s. 6d., y.r. 42*l.* 250

Dulwich.—91, Hindman's-rd. (s.), f., w.r. 39*l.* 420

Manor Park.—Herbert-rd., f.g.r. 31*l.* 10s., reversion in 91 yrs. 800

Stratford.—Major-rd., f.g.r. 25*l.* 10s., reversion in 79 yrs. 620

Dulwich.—Silvester-rd., f.g.r. 12*l.* 12s., reversion in 89 yrs. 305

By TOPLIS & HARDING.

Holloway.—39, Loraine-rd., f., e.r. 50*l.* 620

Canonbury.—27, Canonbury-pk. South, u.t. 32 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, y.r. 50*l.* 335

By WM. WESTON.

St. John's Wood.—9, Barrow Hill-rd., u.t. 23½ yrs., g.r. 4*l.*, y.r. 40*l.* 325

April 15.—By LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS.

Camberwell.—73 to 91 (odd), Camberwell-rd. (s.), f., y.r. 1,180*l.* 20,100

St. John's Wood.—158, Alexandra-rd., u.t. 55 yrs., g.r. 14*l.*, e.r. 70*l.* 600

Hyde Park.—8, Lower Porchester-st. (s.), u.t. 17 yrs., g.r. 12*l.*, y.r. 110*l.* 825

Pimlico.—95, Charlwood-st. (s.), u.t. 27½ yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 10s., y.r. 80*l.* 750

Marylebone.—19, Earl-st. (s.), u.t. 11 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 10s., q.r. 28*l.* 200

Maida Vale.—11, Park-pl.-villas, u.t. 33¼ yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, e.r. 65*l.* £600

1, Howley-pl., u.t., 33¼ yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, q.r. 65*l.* 600

2 and 4, Fulham-pl., u.t. 33¼ yrs., g.r. 12*l.*, y.r. 115*l.* 1,050

Bayswater.—19 and 21, Monmouth-rd., u.t. 17 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 10s., y.r. 120*l.* 800

By INMAN & CRIER.

Maida Vale.—130, Sutherland-av., u.t. 73¼ yrs., g.r. 24*l.*, e.r. 110*l.* 525

By JONES, LANG, & Co.

Teddington.—High-st., "Otterham House" and 1¼ acres, f., p. 3,000

Aldgate.—7, Church-row, u.t. 70½ yrs., g.r. 68*l.*, y.r. 175*l.* 870

By LESLIE, MARSH, & Co.

Kensington.—18, Kensington-cres., u.t. 17 yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 10s., y.r. 90*l.* 630

By MOSS & JAMESON.

Camden Town.—Hampshire-st., l.g.r. 17*l.*, u.t. 34½ yrs., g.r. nil 220

Kennington.—37, Royal-rd., u.t. 19½ yrs., g.r. 25*l.*, w.r. 41*l.* 12s. 155

Stepney.—Jamaica-st., l.g.r. 63*l.*, u.t. 5 yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 175

By NICHOLAS, DENYER, & Co.

Ringwood, Hants.—"Westmount" and 5 acres, f., p. 1,425

By WILTSHIRE & THURGOOD.

Lee.—52, Leyland-rd., u.t. 60 yrs., g.r. 12*l.*, e.r. 60*l.* 190

42 and 44, Leyland-rd., u.t. 60 yrs., g.r. nil, e.r. 130*l.* 540

Lewisham.—22, Longhurst-rd., u.t. 98 yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, w.r. 36*l.* 8s. 245

79, 85, 87, 89, 95, 117, and 119, Leahurst-rd., u.t. 96 yrs., g.r. 35*l.*, y.r. 255*l.* 12s. 1,890

45, Eastdown-pk., f., e.r. 50*l.* 690

Contractions used in these lists.—F.g.r. for freehold ground-rent; l.g.r. for leasehold ground-rent; i.g.r. for improved ground-rent; g.r. for ground-rent; r. for rent; f. for freehold; c. for copyhold; l. for leasehold; p. for possession; e.r. for estimated rental; w.r. for weekly rental; q.r. for quarterly rental; y.r. for yearly rental; u.t. for unexpired term; p.a. for per annum; yrs. for years; la. for lane; st. for street; rd. for road; sq. for square; pl. for place; ter. for terrace; cres. for crescent; av. for avenue; gdns. for gardens; yd. for yard; gr. for grove; b.h. for beer-house; p.h. for public-house; o. for offices; s. for shops; ct. for court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. S. P.—J. A. B.—D. S. (Amounts should have been stated).

J.B.—Too late; next week.

NOTE.—The responsibility of signed articles, letters, and papers read at meetings rests, of course, with the authors.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Letters or communications (beyond mere news items) which have been duplicated for other journals are NOT DESIRED.

All communications must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, whether for publication or not. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We are compelled to decline pointing out books and giving addresses.

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All communications regarding literary and artistic matters should be addressed to THE EDITOR; those relating to advertisements and other exclusively business matters should be addressed to THE PUBLISHER, and not to the Editor.

MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Architectural Association.—Mr. W. Gilbert on "Craftsmanship." 7.30 p.m.

Sanitary Institute (Lectures for Sanitary Officers).—Dr. E. P. Manby on "The Hygiene of Byres, Lairs, Cowsheds, and Slaughter-houses." 7 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers (Students' Meeting).—Mr. A. Trewby, B.A., on "No. 2 River-Pier of the Beckton Gasworks." 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Architectural Association.—Visit to the New Wa Office Buildings, Whitehall. 2.30 p.m.

Royal Institution.—Mr. Cyril Davenport, F.S.A., on "Cameos." 3 p.m.

Incorporated Association of Municipal and County Engineers.—Eastern District Meeting at Great Grimsby.

Edinburgh Architectural Association.—Visit to Glasgow under the auspices of the Glasgow Architectural Association.

Sanitary Institute (Provincial Meeting at the Town Hall, Cardiff). — Discussion on "School Hygiene in connexion with the Duties and Responsibilities of the New Education Authorities," to be opened by Dr. E. Walford. The chair will be taken by Mr. W. Whitaker, Chairman of Council of the Institute. In the afternoon a visit will be made to the Isolation Hospital and Crematorium on Flat Holm Island.

Incorporated British Institute of Certified Carpenters.—Visit to Messrs. Walker & Co.'s Lead Works, Belvedere-road, S.E. 3 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

Sanitary Institute (Lectures for Sanitary Officers).—Dr. E. P. Manby on "The Laws, By-laws, and Regulations Affecting the Inspection and Sale of Meat and other Articles of Food, including their Preparation and Adulteration." 7 p.m.

Builders' Benevolent Institution.—Committee Meeting. 5 p.m.

Society of Arts (Cantor Lectures).—Prof. R. Langton Douglas, M.A., on "The Majolica and Glazed Earthenware of Tuscany." 4.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[illegible]

BRICKS, &c.

[illegible]

STONE.

[illegible]

STONE.—(continued).

[illegible]

SLATES.

[illegible]

TILES.

[illegible]

WOOD.

[illegible]

WOOD.—(continued).

[illegible]

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c.

[illegible]

IRONS.

[illegible]

STEEL.

[illegible]

LEAD, &c.

[illegible]

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES.

15 oz. thirds	2d. per ft.	delivered.
,, fourths	1½d. ,,	,,
21 oz. thirds	3d. ,,	,,
,, fourths	2½d. ,,	,,
26 oz. thirds	3½d. ,,	,,
,, fourths	3d. ,,	,,
32 oz. thirds	4½d. ,,	,,
,, fourths	4d. ,,	,,
Fluted Sheet, 15 oz.	2½d. ,,	,,
,, 21 oz.	3½d. ,,	,,
⅛ Hartley's Rolled Plate	1½d. ,,	,,
¼ ,, ,, ,,	1½d. ,,	,,
½ ,, ,, ,,	2½d. ,,	,,

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		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil in pipes or barrels	per gallon	0 1 6
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0 1 9
Boiled ,, ,, in pipes or barrels	,,	0 1 9
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0 2 0
Turpentine, in barrels	,,	0 3 7
,, in drums	,,	0 3 9
Genuine Ground English White Lead	per ton	19 0 0
Red Lead, Dry	,,	19 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 7 6
Stockholm Tar	per barrel	1 12 0

VARNISHES, &c.

	Per gallon. £ s. d.
Fine Pale Oak Varnish	0 8 0
Pale Copal Oak	0 10 6
Superfine Pale Elastic Oak	0 12 6
Fine Extra Hard Church Oak	0 10 0
Superfine Hard-drying Oak, for seats of Churches	0 14 0
Fine Elastic Carriage	0 12 6
Superfine Pale Elastic Carriage	0 16 0
Fine Pale Maple	0 16 0
Finest Pale Durable Copal	0 18 0
Extra Pale French Oil	1 1 0
Eggshell Flatting Varnish	0 18 0
White Copal Enamel	1 4 0
Extra Pale Paper	0 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size	0 10 6
Best Black Japan	0 16 0
Oak and Mahogany Stain	0 9 0
Brunswick Black	0 8 6
Berlin Black	0 16 0
Knotting	0 10 0
French and Brush Polish	0 10 0

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TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach us *not later than* 10 *a.m. on Thursdays.* [N.B.—We cannot publish Tenders unless authenticated either by the architect or the building-owner; and we cannot publish announcements of Tenders accepted unless the amount of the Tender is given, nor any list in which the lowest Tender is under 100*l.*, unless in some exceptional cases and for special reasons.]

* Denotes *accepted.* † Denotes *provisionally accepted.*

ALDERSHOT.—For new works, offices, and stoker's lobby at Ash-road Gasworks, for the Aldershot Gas and Water Company. Mr. T. Davison, architect, 28, Great Ormond-street, W.C.:—

W. H. Pullinger	£2,442	4	4
W. L. Edgoose	2,439	14	6
Bateman & Son	2,342	8	6
Musselwhite & Sapp	£2,048	0	0
G. Kemp	1,843	0	0
Martin Wells & Co., Aldershot*	1,809	0	0

AYLESBURY.—For erecting additional offices at the County Hall, Aylesbury, for the Bucks County Council. Mr. R. J. Thomas, County Surveyor, County Hall, Aylesbury. Quantities by Mr. G. H. Blatherwick, Nottingham:—

W. H. Siarey	£2,560	G. Tombs & Son	£1,949
G. H. Hunt & Son	2,242	H. Flint	1,927
G. & T. Cannon	2,224	Webster & Cannon, Aylesbury*	1,898
S. Mayne & Son	2,140		
A. W. Nash	1,975		

BEXHILL (Sussex).—For the constructon of a storage tank, power-house, and drainage works in Peartree-road, Little Common, for the Corporation. Mr. G. Ball, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Bexhill:—

T. Adams	£550	0	3
M. Hookham	532	12	0
Padgham & Hutchinson	520	0	0
J. Martin	431	0	0
Peerless, Dennis, & Co.	£427	10	0
S. Carey*	395	0	0
J. Harvey	341	0	0

[Borough Surveyor's estimate, £400.]

BRISTOL.—For the erection of Moorfields School, St. George, for the Education Committee. Messrs. La Trobe & Weston, architects, 23, Clare-street, Bristol:—

H. A. Forse & Son	£6,055	E. Clark	£5,260
E. Walters & Son	5,740	E. Love	5,235
R. Wilkins & Son	5,669	J. Olsen & Son, Brislington*	4,963
W. Cowlin & Son	5,439		

Plumbing: Slade & Bridgman* £440

BRISTOL.—For the erection of schools, etc., Air Balloon-hill, St. George, for the Education Committee. Messrs. La Trobe & Weston, architects, 20, Clare-street, Bristol:—

W. & J. Bennett	£13,450	E. Walters	£12,070
H. A. Forse & Son	12,895	E. Love	12,035
G. Humphreys & Son	12,890	E. Clarke, Fishponds*	11,337
R. Wilkins & Son	12,549		

Plumbing: A. E. Wilkins* £1,106 1 6

BURNLEY.—For construction of a covered reservoir in Crow Holes Wood, Cliviger, for the Rural District Council. Mr. S. Edmondson, Surveyor, 18, Nicholas-street, Burnley:—

G. Callender & Co.	£4,310	12	6
E. Walker	4,280	1	3
T. Dent & Sons	3,744	2	2
J. S. Dawson	3,248	17	8
H. Prescott & Co.	3,242	1	7
J. Wilson & Sons	3,047	12	9
T. & J. Foster	2,926	10	2
J. & G. Duxbury	2,716	5	0
Mullen & Dusken	£2,666	18	0
W. Sutcliffe	2,628	2	5
J. Miles	2,581	14	4
Smith Bros.	2,570	11	4
Clegg Bros.	2,401	0	0
J. R. Atkinson, Colne*	2,380	0	0
J. G. Rutter & Sons	2,304	11	8
P. O. Malid (pipe line only)	622	5	11

BURNLEY.—For 6,700 yds. of cast-iron socket and spigot pipes, for the Rural District Council. Mr. S. Edmondson, Surveyor, 18, Nicholas-street, Burnley:—

	Per ton.				Per ton.		
J. Dakes & Co.	£5	15	0	J. & R. Ritchie, Ltd.	£4	18	6
E. W. & H. Haley	5	10	0	Sheepbridge Iron Co.	4	18	0
Cochrane & Co.	5	9	0	J. Lees & Sons	4	17	6
MacSwan & Co.	5	8	6	Clay Cross Co.	4	16	8
J. & S. Roberts	5	5	0	Stanton Ironworks Co.	4	15	0
A. J. Cloake	5	4	0	Staveley Iron Co. nr. Chesterfield*	4	15	0
Holwell Iron Co.	5	3	6				
Watson, Gow, & Co.	5	0	0				

CARDIFF.—For erecting a smith's shop and chimney stack at Trade-street Public Works Depot, for the Corporation. Mr. W. Harpur, Borough Engineer. Quantities by Tenderer:—

W. T. Morgan, Builder, Cardiff* £230

CEFN.—For cemetery extension works (Contract No. 2: Bridge, roads, etc.), for the Merthyr Tydfil Urban District Council. Mr. T. Fletcher Harvey, C.E., Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil:—

Jones & Davies	£5,212	12	8
D. P. Davies	5,132	14	10
E. Jones	4,989	4	0
Evans & Owen	4,771	17	7
J. Sutherland	£3,974	1	0
W. Brown, Merthyr*	3,853	5	1

DALTON.—For erecting new stores at Dalton Brook, near Rotherham, for the Masborough Equitable Pioneers' Society, Ltd. Mr. H. L. Tacon, architect, 11, Westgate, Rotherham. Quantities by architect:—

Dennis, Gill & Son	£1,407	0	0
T. Gray & Sons	1,405	0	0
J. Tradewell	1,380	10	0
Thornton & Son	1,366	0	0
Rt. Snell	1,366	0	0
Chadwick & Co.	1,316	0	0
Rd. Snell	1,309	0	0
G. E. Bates	1,302	7	0
I. W. Bygate	£1,298	2	8
G. Saul	1,285	0	0
W. Earnshaw	1,273	14	2
W. Treherne	1,242	0	0
F. T. Salmon & Co.	1,235	0	0
W. Bell	1,200	0	0
J. Cooper, Rawmarsh-rd., Rotherham*	1,187	0	0

Separate Trades.

Joiners' Work: J. Tradewell, Rawmarsh	£323	10	0
Plumbers' Work: J. Gibbons, Masborough	65	12	8
Plumbers' Work: Snowden & Son, Barnsley	62	0	0
Painters' Work: Snowden & Son, Barnsley	24	10	0

BIGGLESWADE.—For waterworks, for the Water Board and the Urban and Rural District Councils. Mr. G. F. Deacon, engineer, 16, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.:—

——	Water Board. £ s. d.	Rural District Council. £ s. d.	Urban District Council. £ s. d.
J. Jackson	23,677 18 4	35,978 17 9	3,331 3 0
F. W. Trimm	20,967 0 0	37,572 0 0	4,756 0 0
Streeters & Todhunter	—	29,646 0 0	3,302 0 0
Easton, Courtney, & Darbishire	—	34,365 0 0	4,209 4 0
J. H. Vickers, Ltd.	21,055 6 3	—	—
H. Ashley	22,061 10 0	36,768 7 5	4,339 0 0
J. Jackson	22,964 11 7	35,363 4 10	3,670 5 3
Williams & Carnall	—	—	3,702 7 3
Greig & Matthews	29,754 15 4	49,644 10 0	8,639 2 10
J. W. Dean, Ltd.	21,832 0 0	29,233 0 0	3,474 0 0
Wilkinson Bros.	19,824 0 0	31,357 0 0	3,591 0 0
G. Lawson	24,599 8 0	41,698 15 8	5,366 1 6
S. Redhouse, sen.	20,275 0 0	28,665 0 0	3,312 0 0
J. Hodson & Son, Nottingham*	21,496 9 5	31,044 18 10	3,542 4 3
C. Chamberlain	21,844 0 0	—	3,760 0 0
Bennie & Thompson	21,564 0 11	29,108 15 5	3,475 3 6
J. Moffat	22,375 19 3	32,749 1 5	4,028 8 0
J. Riley	23,682 17 11	33,295 0 0	4,005 3 0
Rowell & Sons	—	31,485 18 0	3,940 5 0

DROGHEDA.—For erecting a public library, for the Public Library Committee. Mr. F. H. Tallan, architect, 35B, Kildare-street, Dublin:—

J. P. Pile	£2,850	S. Roche	£2,050
T. W. Scott	2,830	P. McCann	1,945
T. A. Mellon	2,650	F. Gogarty, Drogheda*	1,925
T. Creaser	2,180		

ELGIN.—Accepted for new drapery warehouse, Elgin, N.B. Mr. R. B. Pratt, architect, Elgin:—

Mason: Jamieson, Elgin .....
Carpenter: J. & A. Robb, Rothes ....
Plumber: J. Gordon & Son, Elgin ....
Slater: A. Davidson & Son, Elgin £2,215
Plasterer: G. Gray, Elgin .....
Painter: W. Fordyce, Elgin .....
Iron Work: J. Johnston & Son, Elgin

GILWERN.—For erecting a rectory house, Gilwern, near Abergavenny, for Rev. G. Roberts. Mr. F. Baldwin, architect, Abergavenny. Quantities by the architect:—

J. T. Morgan & Son	£2,486	0	0
J. G. Thomas & Sons	2,480	0	0
T. S. Foster	2,390	0	0
C. Cooke	2,360	0	0
Leadbeter Bros.	£2,329	0	0
J. E. Williams	2,280	0	0
Rees Edwards, Tredegar†	2,274	10	0

[† Reduced, through a modification, to 2,259*l.* 10s., and accepted.]

GRAVELLY HILL.—For heating and hot-water apparatus to No. 4 infirmary block at workhouse, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham, for the Guardians of Aston Union. Messrs. C. Whitwell & Son, architects, 23, Temple-row, Birmingham:—

A. J. Kallaway, Hurst-street, Birmingham £487 17 0

HANLEY.—For 380 yds. of 9-in. drain pipes and laying, for the Hanley, Stoke, and Fenton Joint Hospital Board. Mr. Elijah Jones, architect, Albion-street, Hanley. Quantities by architect:—

Langley & Co.	£279	13	6
J. Edwards	265	15	8
L. Price	262	0	0
P. H. Bennion	256	0	0
T. Godwin	245	0	0
F. Barke	240	15	0
A. F. Brown	£240	14	6
J. Bagnall	238	0	0
C. Cornes & Sons	215	0	0
W. Williams, Etruria*	214	10	0

HARROW.—For erecting stables, cartsheds, etc., at depot, Bassborough-road, for Harrow-on-the-Hill Urban District Council. Mr. J. Percy Bennetts, Engineer and Surveyor to Council:—

J. Smith	£798	8	6
Collins & Lea	724	18	6
Clifford & Cough	689	0	0
C. Simmons	£681	0	0
G. L. Bull, Harrow*	647	0	0

IPSWICH.—For re-building public house at Ipswich, for Messrs. Steward & Patteson, Ltd. Messrs. Morgan & Buckingham, architects, 3, Redwell-street, Norwich. Quantities by architects:—

E. Catchpole	£1,225	W. Grayston	£1,218
F. Bennett	1,220	C. Borrett*	1,195

[All of Ipswich.]

ISLEWORTH.—For repairs and additions to Percy House, Mill Plat, for the Guardians of Brentford Union. Mr. W. H. Ward, architect, Paradise-street, Birmingham:—

J. Dovey & Co., Ltd.	£603	0	0
Chambers Bros., Ealing*	574	0	0
G. Chesswas	431	10	0

JARROW.—For street works (back street, Cuthbert-terrace, High-street, and back street between Coquet and Wansbeck-streets), for the Urban District Council. Mr. J. Petree, Borough Surveyor, Acca House, Grant-street, Jarrow:—

Simpson	£221	3	7
Kennedy	198	0	0
Thornton	181	0	3
T. Callaghan, Jarrow*	£170	3	0

LEAVESDEN (Herts).—For internal and external painting and cleaning at Leavesden Asylum, near Watford, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Mr. W. T. Hatch, Engineer to the Board:—

W. Riley	£1,750	0	0
J. L. Tyler	1,640	0	0
T. Carr	1,500	0	0
G. Wiggs	1,398	0	0
Vigor & Co.	1,315	0	0
J. J. Richards	1,006	0	0
E. Proctor & Son	£913	0	0
W. Dudley	754	0	0
M. Batchelor	720	10	0
A. H. Inns, Watford*	584	0	0

LEEDS.—Accepted for New Receiving Wards, for Leeds Union. Messrs. Thomas Winn & Sons, architects and surveyors, Cavendish-chambers, 92, Albion-street, Leeds:—

Bricklayer and Mason: W. Thompson & Sons, Leeds	£3,350 0 0
Carpenter and Joiner: H. Atkinson & Sons, Leeds	1,032 0 0
Ironfounder: L. Cooper, Leeds	239 13 4
Plumber and Glazier: J. Lindley, Leeds	445 0 0
Concreter: S. McFarlane, Leeds	371 15 0
Slaters: J. Atkinson & Son, Leeds	140 0 0
Tilers: Pilkington's Tile Co., Clifton, nr. Manchester	888 5 0
Plasterer: J. Dobson, Leeds	287 0 0
Painter: J. Butler, Leeds	108 0 0
Wood Block Flooring: (In abeyance)	—
Heating: (In abeyance)	—

LEEDS.—Accepted for infirmary wards (Block A), for Leeds Union. Messrs. Thomas Winn & Sons, architects and surveyors, Cavendish-chambers, 92, Albion-street, Leeds:—

Bricklayer and Mason: W. Thompson & Sons, Leeds	£6,150 0 0
Carpenter and Joiner: Craven & Umpleby, Leeds	5,995 0 0
Plumber and Glazier: J. Lindley, Leeds	1,570 0 0
Concreter: S. McFarlane, Leeds	998 0 0
Ironfounder: D. Powner, Leeds	746 12 8
Slaters: J. Atkinson & Son, Leeds	399 5 0
Tilers: Pilkington's Tile Co., Clifton, near Manchester	2,507 0 0
Painter: W. Grisdale, Leeds	415 0 0
Plasterer: J. Dobson, Leeds	1,595 4 0
Heating: (In abeyance)	—

TENDERS—*Continued on page 453.*

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Society of Designers.—Mr. Starkie Gardner, F.S.A., on "Lead Architecture." 8 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Annual General Meeting of Corporate Members only, to receive the Report of the Council, and to elect the Council and Auditors for the ensuing year. 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

Sanitary Institute (Demonstrations for Sanitary Officers).—Inspection at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, York-road, N. 2 p.m.

Southern Counties Federation.—Council Meeting, 3 p.m. Annual General Meeting, 3.30 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Student's visit to the Metropolitan Railway Electric Power Station at Neasden. 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Royal Institution.—Professor Dewar on "Dissociation." III. 5 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Mr. C. H. Merz and Mr. W. McLellan on "Power Station Design." 8 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Students Visit to Walton and Hampton, to inspect the new Reservoirs Pumping-Station of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company. Train from Waterloo (South Station) at 10.20 a.m., to Hampton Court).

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Royal Institution.—Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D., Dean of Westminster, on "Westminster Abbey in the Early Part of the Seventeenth Century." 9 p.m.

Junior Institution of Engineers.—Visit to the Cassland-road Higher Grade Board School, Wells-street, Hackney, to Inspect the Heating and Ventilating Systems. 6.30 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Students Visit to the Works in progress at the new Thoroughfare between Holborn and the Strand, in course of construction. 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Royal Institution.—Mr. Cyril Davenport, F.S.A., on "Jewellery." III. 3 p.m.

Edinburgh Architectural Association (Associates' Section).—Visit to Roslin.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

*** Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the lowest. Quality and Quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

BRICKS, &c.

	£ s. d.	
Hard Stocks	1 16 0	per 1000 alongside, in river.
Rough Stocks and Grizzles	1 13 0	" " "
Facing Stocks	2 12 0	" " "
Shippers	2 10 0	" " "
Flettons	1 10 0	" at railway depôt.
Red Wire Cuts	1 13 0	" " "
Best Fareham Red	3 12 0	" " "
Best Red Pressed Ruabon Facing	5 0 0	" " "
Best Blue Pressed Staffordshire	4 4 0	" " "
Do. Bullnose	4 10 0	" " "
Best Stourbridge Fire Bricks	4 8 0	" " "
GLAZED BRICKS.		
Best White and Ivory Glazed Stretchers	13 0 0	" " "
Headers	12 0 0	" " "
Quoins, Bullnose, and Flats	17 0 0	" " "
Double Stretchers	19 0 0	" " "
Double Headers	16 0 0	" " "
One Side and two Ends	19 0 0	" " "
Two Sides and one End	20 0 0	" " "
Splays, Chamferred, Squints	20 0 0	" " "
Best Dipped Salt Glazed Stretchers, and Header	12 0 0	" " "
Quoins, Bullnose, and Flats	14 0 0	" " "
Double Stretchers	15 0 0	" " "
Double Headers	14 0 0	" " "
One Side and two Ends	15 0 0	" " "
Two Sides and one End	15 0 0	" " "
Splays, Chamferred, Squints	14 0 0	" " "
Second Quality, White and Dipped Salt Glazed	2 0 0	" less than best.

	s. d.	
Thames and Pit Sand	7 3	per yard, delivered.
Thames Ballast	6 0	" "
Best Portland Cement	30 0	per ton, "
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	21 0	" "

NOTE.—The cement or lime is exclusive of the ordinary charge for sacks.

Grey Stone Lime.....12s. 0d. per yard, delivered.
Stourbridge Fireclay in sacks 27s. 6d. per ton at rly. dpt.

STONE.

	s. d.	
BATH STONE—delivered on road waggons, Paddington Depôt	1 6½	per ft. cube.
Do. do. delivered on road waggons, Nine Elms Depôt	1 8½	" "
PORTLAND STONE (20 ft. average)—Brown Whitbed, delivered on road waggons, Paddington depôt, Nine Elms depot, or Pimlico Wharf	2 1	" "
White Basebed, delivered on road waggons, Paddington depôt, Nine Elms depot, or Pimlico Wharf	2 2½	" "

STONE.—(*continued*).

	s. d.	
Ancester in blocks	1 11	per ft. cube, deld. rly. depôt.
Beer "	1 6	" "
Greenshill "	1 10	" "
Darley Dale in blocks	2 4	" "
Red Corsehill "	2 5	" "
Closeburn Red Freestone	2 0	" "
Red Mansfield "	2 4	" "

YORK STONE—*Robin Hood Quality*

	s. d.	
Scappled random blocks	2 10	per ft. cube. "
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 40 ft. super.)	2 3	per foot super. "
6 in. rubbed two sides ditto, ditto	2 6	" "
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	0 11½	" "
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes)	0 7½	" "
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto	0 6	" "
HARD YORK—		
Scappled random blocks	3 0	per ft. cube "
6 in. sawn two sides, landings to sizes (under 40 ft. super.)	2 8	per ft. super. "
6 in. rubbed two sides Ditto	3 0	" "
3 in. sawn two sides (slabs random sizes)	1 2	" "
2 in. self-faced random flags	0 5	" "

Hopton Wood (Hard Bed)	in blocks	2 3	per ft. cube.
" " "	6 in. sawn both sides	landings 2 7	deld. rly. depôt per ft. super.
" " "	3 in.	do. 1 2½	deld. rly. depôt " "

SLATES.

in. in.		£ s. d.	
20 × 10	best blue Bangor	13 2 6	per 1000 of 1200 at r. d.
20 × 12	" "	14 17 6	" "
20 × 10	best seconds "	12 15 0	" "
20 × 12	" " "	13 10 0	" "
16 × 8	" " "	7 0 0	" "
20 × 10	best blue Portmadoc	12 12 6	" "
16 × 8	best blue Portmadoc	6 12 6	" "
20 × 10	best Eureka unfading green	15 17 6	" "
20 × 12	" "	18 7 6	" "
18 × 10	" "	13 5 0	" "
16 × 8	" "	10 5 0	" "
20 × 10	permanent green	11 12 6	" "
18 × 10	" "	9 12 6	" "
16 × 8	" "	6 12 6	" "

TILES.

	s. d.	
Best plain red roofing tiles	42 0	per 1000 at rly. depôt.
Hip and Valley tiles	3 7	per doz. " "
Best Brosely tiles	50 0	per 1000 " "
Do. Ornamental tiles	52 6	" " "
Hip and Valley tiles	4 0	per doz. " "
Best Ruabon red, brown, or brindled do. (Edwards)	57 6	per 1000 " "
Do. Ornamental do	60 0	" " "
Hip tiles	4 0	per doz. " "
Valley tiles	3 0	" " "
Best Red or Mottled Stafford shire do. (Peakes)	51 9	per 1000 " "
Do. Ornamental do	54 6	" " "
Hip tiles	4 1	per doz. " "
Valley tiles	3 8	" " "
Best "Rosemary" brand plain tiles	48 0	per 1000 " "
Best Ornamental tiles	50 0	" " "
Hip tiles	4 0	per doz. " "
Valley tiles	3 8	" " "
Best "Hartshill" brand plain tiles, sand faced	50 0	per 1000 " "
Do. pressed	47 6	" " "
Do. Ornamental do	50 0	" " "
Hip tiles	4 0	per doz. " "
Valley tiles	3 6	" " "

WOOD. At per standard.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deals: best 3 in. by 11 in. and 4 in. by 9 in. and 11 in	15 10 0	16 10 0
Deals: best 3 by 4	14 10 0	15 10 0
Battens: best 2½ in. by 7 in. and 8 in., and 3 in. by 7 in. and 8 in.	11 10 0	12 10 0
Battens: best 2½ by 6 and 3 by 6	0 10 0	less than 7 in. and 8 in.
Deals: seconds	1 0 0	less than best
Battens: seconds	0 10 0	" " " 0
2 in. by 4 in. and 2 in. by 6 in.	9 0 0	9 10 0
2 in. by 4½ in. and 2 in. by 5 in.	8 10 0	9 10 0
Foreign Sawn Boards—		
1 in. and 1¼ in. by 7 in.	0 10 0	more than battens.
¾ in.	1 0 0	"
Fir timber: best middling Danzig or Memel (average specification)	At per load of 50 ft. 4 10 0	5 0 0
Seconds	4 5 0	4 10 0
Small timber (8 in. to 10 in.)	3 12 6	3 15 0
Small timber (6 in. to 8 in.)	3 0 0	3 10 0
Swedish balks	2 15 0	3 0 0
Pitch-pine timber (30 ft. average)	3 5 0	3 15 0

JOINERS' WOOD.

	At per standard.	
White Sea: first yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in	23 0 0	24 0 0
3 in. by 9 in.	21 0 0	22 10 0
Battens, 2½ in. and 3 in. by 7 in.	17 0 0	18 10 0
Second yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in	18 10 0	20 0 0
" " 3 in. by 9 in	17 10 0	19 0 0
Battens, 2½ in. and 3 in. by 7 in.	13 10 0	14 10 0
Third yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in. and 9 in.	15 10 0	16 10 0
Battens, 2½ in. and 3 in. by 7 in.	11 10 0	12 10 0
Petersburg: first yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	21 0 0	22 10 0
Do. 3 in. by 9 in	18 0 0	19 10 0
Battens	13 10 0	15 0 0

WOOD.—(*continued*).

JOINERS' WOOD (*contd.*). At per standard.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Petersburg: second yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	16 0 0	17 0 0
Do. 3 in. by 9 in	14 10 0	16 0 0
Battens	11 0 0	12 10 0
Third yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	13 10 0	14 0 0
Do. 3 in. by 9 in	13 0 0	14 0 0
Battens	10 0 0	11 0 0
White Sea and Petersburg:—		
First white deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	14 10 0	15 10 0
" " 3 in. by 9 in.	13 10 0	14 10 0
Battens	11 0 0	12 0 0
Second white deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	13 10 0	14 10 0
" " 3 in. by 9 in.	12 10 0	13 10 0
" " battens	9 10 0	10 10 0
Pitch-pine: deals	16 10 0	20 0 0
Under 2 in. thick extra	0 10 0	1 0 0
Yellow Pine—First, regular sizes	35 0 0	upwards.
Oddments	24 0 0	26 0 0
Seconds, regular sizes	26 10 0	28 10 0
Yellow Pine oddments	22 0 0	24 0 0
Kauri Pine—Planks, per ft. cube	0 3 6	0 5 0
Danzig and Stettin Oak Logs—		
Large, per ft. cube	0 2 6	0 3 6
Small " "	0 2 3	0 2 6
Wainscot Oak Logs, per ft. cube	0 5 0	0 5 6
Dry Wainscot Oak, per ft. sup. as inch	0 0 7	0 0 8
¾ in. do.	0 0 6½	—
Dry Mahogany—Honduras, Tabasco, per ft. super. as inch	0 0 9	0 0 11
Selected, Figury, per ft. sup. as inch	0 1 6	0 2 0
Dry Walnut, American, per ft. sup. as inch	0 0 10	0 1 0
Teak, per load	17 0 0	21 0 0
American Whitewood Planks—per ft. cube	0 4 0	—

Prepared Flooring— Per square.

1 in. by 7 in. yellow, planed and shot	0 13 6	0 17 6
1 in. by 7 in. yellow, planed and matched	0 14 0	0 18 0
1¼ in. by 7 in. yellow, planed and matched	0 16 0	1 0 0
1 in. by 7 in. white, planed and shot	0 12 0	0 14 6
1 in. by 7 in. white, planed and matched	0 12 6	0 15 0
1¼ in. by 7 in. white, planed and matched	0 15 0	0 16 6
¾ in. by 7 in. yellow, matched and beaded or V-jointed brds.	0 11 0	0 13 6
¾ in. by 7 in. do. do. do.	0 14 0	0 18 0
1 in. by 7 in. white do. do.	0 10 0	0 11 6
in. by 7 in. do. do. do.	0 11 6	0 13 6

6 in. at 6d. to 9d. per square less than 7 in.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c.

	In London, or delivered Railway Vans, per ton.	
Rolled Steel Joists, ordinary sections	£ s. d. 6 5 0	£ s. d. 7 5 0
Compound Girders, ordinary sections	8 2 6	9 5 0
Angles, Tees and Channels, ordinary sections	7 17 6	8 17 6
Flitch Plates	8 5 0	8 15 0
Cast Iron Columns and Stanchions including ordinary patterns	7 2 6	8 5 6

METALS.

	Per ton, in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Common Bars	7 5 0	7 15 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars, good merchant quality	7 15 0	8 5 0
Staffordshire "Marked Bars"	10 0 0	—
Mild Steel Bars	8 15 0	9 5 0
Hoop Iron, basis price	9 5 0	9 10 0
" " Galvanized	17 10 0	—

(*And upwards, according to size and gauge.)

Sheet Iron (Black)—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	9 15 0	—
" " 24 g.	10 15 0	—
" " 26 g.	12 5 0	—
Sheet Iron, Galvanised, flat, ordinary quality—		
Ordinary sizes—6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	12 15 0	—
Ordinary sizes to 22 g. and 24 g.	13 5 0	—
" " 26 g.	14 5 0	—
Sheet Iron, Galvanised, flat, best quality—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	16 0 0	—
" " 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0	—
" " 26 g.	18 0 0	—
Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 8 ft. 20 g.	12 10 0	—
" " 22 g. and 24 g.	13 0 0	—
" " 26 g.	13 15 0	—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. by 20 g. and thicker	11 15 0	—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. & 24 g.	12 15 0	—
" " " 26 g.	14 0 0	—
Cut nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	9 0 0	9 10

(Under 3 in., usual trade extras.)

LEAD, &c.

	Per ton, in London £ s. d.	
LEAD—Sheet, English, 3 lb. and up	15 0 0	—
Pipe in coils	15 10 0	—
Soil pipe	18 0 0	—
Compo pipe	18 0 0	—
ZINC—Sheet—		
Vieille Montagne ton	26 15 0	—
Silesian	26 10 0	—
COPPER—		
Strong Sheet per lb.	0 0 10½	—
Thin " "	0 0 11½	—
Copper nails "	0 0 11	—
BRASS—		
Strong Sheet "	0 0 10	—
Thin " "	0 0 11	—
TIN—English Ingots "	0 1 4	—
SOLDER—Plumbers' "	0 0 6½	—
Tinmen's "	0 0 8	—
Blowpipe "	0 0 9	—

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES.

15 oz. thirds	2d.	per ft. delivered.
,, fourths	1¼d.	,, ,,
21 oz. thirds	3d.	,, ,,
,, fourths	2¼d.	,, ,,
26 oz. thirds	3¼d.	,, ,,
,, fourths	3d.	,, ,,
32 oz. thirds	4¼d.	,, ,,
,, fourths	4d.	,, ,,
Fluted Sheet, 15 oz.	2⅝d.	,, ,,
,, 21 oz.	3⅜d.	,, ,,
⅛ Hartley's Rolled Plate	1½d.	,, ,,
3/16 ,, ,, ,,	1⅝d.	,, ,,
¼ ,, ,, ,,	2¼d.	,, ,,

OILS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Raw Linseed Oil in pipes or barrels	per gallon	0	1	6
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0	1	9
Boiled ,, ,, in pipes or barrels	,,	0	1	9
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0	2	0
Turpentine, in barrels	,,	0	3	7
,, in drums	,,	0	3	9
Genuine Ground English White Lead	per ton	19	0	0
Red Lead, Dry	,,	19	0	0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0	7	6
Stockholm Tar	per barrel	1	12	0

VARNISHES, &c.

	Per gallon. £	s.	d.
Fine Pale Oak Varnish	0	8	0
Pale Copal Oak	0	10	6
Superfine Pale Elastic Oak	0	12	6
Fine Extra Hard Church Oak	0	10	0
Superfine Hard-drying Oak, for seats of Churches	0	14	0
Fine Elastic Carriage	0	12	6
Superfine Pale Elastic Carriage	0	16	0
Fine Pale Maple	0	16	0
Finest Pale Durable Copal	0	18	0
Extra Pale French Oil	1	1	0
Eggshell Flatting Varnish	0	18	0
White Copal Enamel	1	4	0
Extra Pale Paper	0	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size	0	10	6
Best Black Japan	0	16	0
Oak and Mahogany Stain	0	9	0
Brunswick Black	0	8	6
Berlin Black	0	16	0
Knotting	0	10	0
French and Brush Polish	0	10	0

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach us *not later than* 10 *a.m. on Thursdays*. [N.B.—We cannot publish Tenders unless authenticated either by the architect or the building-owner; and we cannot publish announcements of Tenders accepted unless the amount of the Tender is given, nor any list in which the lowest Tender is under 100*l.*, unless in some exceptional cases and for special reasons.]

*** Denotes *accepted*. † Denotes *provisionally accepted*.**

ALDERSHOT.—For new works, offices, and stoker's lobby at Ash-road Gasworks, for the Aldershot Gas and Water Company. Mr. T. Davison, architect, 28, Great Ormond-street, W.C. :—

W. H. Pullinger	£2,442	4	4
W. L. Edgoose	2,439	14	6
Bateman & Son	2,342	8	6
Musselwhite & Sapp	£2,048	0	0
G. Kemp	1,843	0	0
Martin Wells & Co., Aldershot*	1,809	0	0

AYLESBURY.—For erecting additional offices at the County Hall, Aylesbury, for the Bucks County Council. Mr. R. J. Thomas, County Surveyor, County Hall, Aylesbury. Quantities by Mr. G. H. Blatherwick, Nottingham :—

W. H. Siarey	£2,560	G. Tombs & Son	£1,949
C. H. Hunt & Son	2,242	H. Flint	1,927
G. & T. Cannon	2,224	Webster & Cannon, Aylesbury*	1,898
S. Mayne & Son	2,140		
A. W. Nash	1,975		

BEXHILL (Sussex).—For the constructon of a storage tank, power-house, and drainage works in Peartree-road, Little Common, for the Corporation. Mr. G. Ball, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Bexhill :—

T. Adams	£550	0	3	Peerless, Dennis, & Co.	£427	10	0
M. Hookham	532	12	0	S. Carey*	395	0	0
Padgham & Hutchinson	520	0	0	J. Harvey	341	0	0
J. Martin	431	0	0				

[Borough Surveyor's estimate, £400.]

BRISTOL.—For the erection of Moorfields School, St. George, for the Education Committee. Messrs. La Trobe & Weston, architects, 23, Clare-street, Bristol :—

H. A. Forse & Son	£6,055	E. Clark	£5,260
E. Walters & Son	5,740	E. Love	5,235
R. Wilkins & Son	5,669	J. Olsen & Son, Brislington*	4,963
W. Cowlin & Son	5,439		

Plumbing : Slade & Bridgman* £440

BRISTOL.—For the erection of schools, etc., Air Balloon-hill, St. George, for the Education Committee. Messrs. La Trobe & Weston, architects, 20, Clare-street, Bristol :—

W. & J. Bennett	£13,450	E. Walters	£12,070
H. A. Forse & Son	12,895	E. Love	12,035
G. Humphreys & Son	12,890	E. Clarke, Fishponds*	11,337
R. Wilkins & Son	12,549		

Plumbing : A. E. Wilkins* £1,106 1 6

BURNLEY.—For construction of a covered reservoir in Crow Holes Wood, Cliviger, for the Rural District Council. Mr. S. Edmondson, Surveyor, 18, Nicholas-street, Burnley :—

G. Callender & Co.	£4,310	12	6	Mullen & Dusken	£2,666	18	0
E. Walker	4,280	1	3	W. Sutcliffe	2,628	2	5
T. Dent & Sons	3,744	2	2	J. Miles	2,581	14	4
J. S. Dawson	3,248	17	8	Smith Bros.	2,570	11	4
H. Prescott & Co.	3,242	1	7	Clegg Bros.	2,401	0	0
J. Wilson & Sons	3,047	12	9	J. R. Atkinson, Colne*	2,380	0	0
T. & J. Foster	2,926	10	2	J. G. Rutter & Sons	2,304	11	8
J. & G. Duxbury	2,716	5	0	P. O. Malid (pipe line only)	622	5	11

BURNLEY.—For 6,700 yds. of cast-iron socket and spigot pipes, for the Rural District Council. Mr. S. Edmondson, Surveyor, 18, Nicholas-street, Burnley :—

	Per ton.				Per ton.		
J. Dakes & Co.	£5	15	0	J. & R. Ritchie, Ltd.	£4	18	6
E. W. & H. Haley	5	10	0	Sheepbridge Iron Co.	4	18	0
Cochrane & Co.	5	9	0	J. Lees & Sons	4	17	6
MacSwan & Co.	5	8	6	Clay Cross Co.	4	16	8
J. & S. Roberts	5	5	0	Stanton Ironworks Co.	4	15	0
A. J. Cloake	5	4	0	Staveley Iron Co. nr. Chesterfield*	4	15	0
Holwell Iron Co.	5	3	6				
Watson, Gow, & Co.	5	0	0				

CARDIFF.—For erecting a smith's shop and chimney stack at Trade-street Public Works Depot, for the Corporation. Mr. W. Harpur, Borough Engineer. Quantities by Tenderer :—

W. T. Morgan, Builder, Cardiff* £230

CEFN.—For cemetery extension works (Contract No. 2: Bridge, roads, etc.), for the Merthyr Tydfil Urban District Council. Mr. T. Fletcher Harvey, C.E., Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil :—

Jones & Davies	£5,212	12	8	J. Sutherland	£3,974	1	0
D. P. Davies	5,132	14	10	W. Brown, Merthyr*	3,853	5	1
E. Jones	4,989	4	0				
Evans & Owen	4,771	17	7				

DALTON.—For erecting new stores at Dalton Brook, near Rotherham, for the Masborough Equitable Pioneers' Society, Ltd. Mr. H. L. Tacon, architect, 11, Westgate, Rotherham. Quantities by architect :—

Dennis, Gill & Son	£1,407	0	0	I. W. Bygate	£1,298	2	8
T. Gray & Sons	1,405	0	0	G. Saul	1,285	0	0
J. Tradewell	1,380	10	0	W. Earnshaw	1,273	14	2
Thornton & Son	1,366	0	0	W. Treherne	1,242	0	0
Rt. Snell	1,366	0	0	F. T. Salmon & Co.	1,235	0	0
Chadwick & Co.	1,316	0	0	W. Bell	1,200	0	0
Rd. Snell	1,309	0	0	J. Cooper, Rawmarsh-rd., Rotherham*	1,187	0	0
G. E. Bates	1,302	7	0				

Separate Trades.

Joiners' Work : J. Tradewell, Rawmarsh	£323	10	0
Plumbers' Work : J. Gibbons, Masborough	65	12	8
Plumbers' Work : Snowden & Son, Barnsley	62	0	0
Painters' Work : Snowden & Son, Barnsley	24	10	0

BIGGLESWADE.—For waterworks, for the Water Board and the Urban and Rural District Councils. Mr. G. F. Deacon, engineer, 16, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W. :—

	Water Board. £	s.	d.	Rural District Council. £	s.	d.	Urban District Council. £	s.	d.
J. Jackson	23,677	18	4	35,978	17	9	3,331	3	0
F. W. Trimm	20,967	0	0	37,572	0	0	4,756	0	0
Streeters & Todhunter		—		29,646	0	0	3,302	0	0
Easton, Courtney, & Darbishire		—		34,365	0	0	4,209	4	0
J. H. Vickers, Ltd.	21,055	6	3		—			—	
H. Ashley	22,061	10	0	36,768	7	5	4,339	0	0
J. Jackson	22,964	11	7	35,363	4	10	3,670	5	3
Williams & Carnall		—			—		3,702	7	3
Greig & Matthews	29,754	15	4	49,644	10	0	8,639	2	10
J. W. Dean, Ltd.	21,832	0	0	29,233	0	0	3,474	0	0
Wilkinson Bros.	19,824	0	0	31,357	0	0	3,591	0	0
G. Lawson	24,599	8	0	41,698	15	8	5,366	1	6
S. Redhouse, sen.	20,275	0	0	28,665	0	0	3,312	0	0
J. Hodson & Son, Nottingham*	21,496	9	5	31,044	18	10	3,542	4	3
C. Chamberlain	21,844	0	0		—		3,760	0	0
Bennie & Thompson	21,564	0	11	29,108	15	5	3,475	3	6
J. Moffat	22,375	19	3	32,749	1	5	4,028	8	0
J. Riley	23,682	17	11	33,295	0	0	4,005	3	0
Rowell & Sons		—		31,485	18	0	3,940	5	0

DROGHEDA.—For erecting a public library, for the Public Library Committee. Mr. F. H. Tallan, architect, 35B, Kildare-street, Dublin :—

J. P. Pile	£2,850	S. Roche	£2,050
T. W. Scott	2,830	P. McCann	1,945
T. A. Mellon	2,650	F. Gogarty, Drogheda*	1,925
T. Creaser	2,180		

ELGIN.—Accepted for new drapery warehouse, Elgin, N.B. Mr. R. B. Pratt, architect, Elgin :—

Mason : Jamieson, Elgin *Carpenter :* J. & A. Robb, Rothes *Plumber :* J. Gordon & Son, Elgin *Slater :* A. Davidson & Son, Elgin *Plasterer :* G. Gray, Elgin *Painter :* W. Fordyce, Elgin *Iron Work :* J. Johnston & Son, Elgin	£2,215	

GILWERN.—For erecting a rectory house, Gilwern, near Abergavenny, for Rev. G. Roberts. Mr. F. Baldwin, architect, Abergavenny. Quantities by the architect :—

J. T. Morgan & Son	£2,486	0	0	Leadbeter Bros.	£2,329	0	0
J. G. Thomas & Sons	2,480	0	0	J. E. Williams	2,280	0	0
T. S. Foster	2,390	0	0	Rees Edwards, Tredegar†	2,274	10	0
C. Cooke	2,360	0	0				

[† Reduced, through a modification, to 2,259*l.* 10s., and accepted.]

GRAVELLY HILL.—For heating and hot-water apparatus to No. 4 infirmary block at workhouse, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham, for the Guardians of Aston Union. Messrs. C. Whitwell & Son, architects, 23, Temple-row, Birmingham :—

A. J. Kallaway, Hurst-street, Birmingham £487 17 0

HANLEY.—For 380 yds. of 9-in. drain pipes and laying, for the Hanley, Stoke, and Fenton Joint Hospital Board. Mr. Elijah Jones, architect, Albion-street, Hanley. Quantities by architect :—

Langley & Co.	£279	13	6	A. F. Brown	£240	14	6
J. Edwards	265	15	8	J. Bagnall	238	0	0
L. Price	262	0	0	C. Cornes & Sons	215	0	0
P. H. Bennion	256	0	0	W. Williams, Etruria*	214	10	0
T. Godwin	245	0	0				
F. Barke	240	15	0				

HARROW.—For erecting stables, cartsheds, etc., at depot, Bassborough-road, for Harrow-on-the-Hill Urban District Council. Mr. J. Percy Bennetts, Engineer and Surveyor to Council :—

J. Smith	£798	8	6	C. Simmons	£681	0	0
Collins & Lea	724	18	6	G. L. Bull, Harrow*	647	0	0
Clifford & Cough	689	0	0				

IPSWICH.—For re-building public house at Ipswich, for Messrs. Steward & Patteson, Ltd. Messrs. Morgan & Buckingham, architects, 3, Redwell-street, Norwich. Quantities by architects :—

E. Catchpole	£1,225	W. Grayston	£1,218
F. Bennett	1,220	C. Borrett*	1,195

[All of Ipswich.]

ISLEWORTH.—For repairs and additions to Percy House, Mill Plat, for the Guardians of Brentford Union. Mr. W. H. Ward, architect, Paradise-street, Birmingham :—

J. Dovey & Co., Ltd.	£603	0	0
Chambers Bros., Ealing*	574	0	0
G. Chesswas	431	10	0

JARROW.—For street works (back street, Cuthbert-terrace, High-street, and back street between Coquet and Wansbeck-streets), for the Urban District Council. Mr. J. Petree, Borough Surveyor, Acca House, Grant-street, Jarrow :—

Simpson	£221	3	7	T. Callaghan, Jarrow*	£170	3	0
Kennedy	198	0	0				
Thornton	181	0	3				

LEAVESDEN (Herts).—For internal and external painting and cleaning at Leavesden Asylum, near Watford, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Mr. W. T. Hatch, Engineer to the Board :—

W. Riley	£1,750	0	0	E. Proctor & Son	£913	0	0
J. L. Tyler	1,640	0	0	W. Dudley	754	0	0
T. Carr	1,500	0	0	M. Batchelor	720	10	0
G. Wiggs	1,398	0	0	A. H. Inns, Watford*	584	0	0
Vigor & Co.	1,315	0	0				
J. J. Richards	1,006	0	0				

LEEDS.—Accepted for New Receiving Wards, for Leeds Union. Messrs. Thomas Winn & Sons, architects and surveyors, Cavendish-chambers, 92, Albion-street, Leeds :—

Bricklayer and Mason : W. Thompson & Sons, Leeds	£3,350 0 0
Carpenter and Joiner : H. Atkinson & Sons, Leeds	1,032 0 0
Ironfounder : L. Cooper, Leeds	239 13 4
Plumber and Glazier : J. Lindley, Leeds	445 0 0
Concreter : S. McFarlane, Leeds	371 15 0
Slaters : J. Atkinson & Son, Leeds	140 0 0
Tilers : Pilkington's Tile Co., Clifton, nr. Manchester	888 5 0
Plasterer : J. Dobson, Leeds	287 0 0
Painter : J. Butler, Leeds	108 0 0
Wood Block Flooring : (In abeyance)	—
Heating : (In abeyance)	—

LEEDS.—Accepted for infirmary wards (Block A), for Leeds Union. Messrs. Thomas Winn & Sons, architects and surveyors, Cavendish-chambers, 92, Albion-street, Leeds :—

Bricklayer and Mason : W. Thompson & Sons, Leeds	£6,150 0 0
Carpenter and Joiner : Craven & Umpleby, Leeds	5,995 0 0
Plumber and Glazier : J. Lindley, Leeds	1,570 0 0
Concreter : S. McFarlane, Leeds	998 0 0
Ironfounder : D. Powner, Leeds	746 12 8
Slaters : J. Atkinson & Son, Leeds	399 5 0
Tilers : Pilkington's Tile Co., Clifton, near Manchester	2,507 0 0
Painter : W. Grisdale, Leeds	415 0 0
Plasterer : J. Dobson, Leeds	1,595 4 0
Heating : (In abeyance)	—

TENDERS—Continued on page 453.

CONTRACTS AND PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

(For some Contracts, &c., still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues.)

CONTRACTS.

Nature of Work or Materials.	By whom Advertised.	Forms of Tender, &c., supplied by	Tenders to be Delivered
Scavenging, Haughton-le-Skerne	Darlington R.D.C.	J. Robinson, Union Offices, Darlington	April 23
Street Works	Manchester Corporation	Paving, etc., Department (Surv. Office), Town Hall, Manchester	April 25
Alterations, etc., Droxford Police Station and Court	Southampton County Council	W. J. Taylor, County Surveyor, The Castle, Winchester	do.
1,000 Tons Tramway Rails, etc.	Public Works Com., Birmingham	J. Price, City Surveyor, Council House, Birmingham	do.
Tar-paving Playgrounds at Sandringham-road School	East Ham Education Committee	R. L. Curtis, Architect, 120, London-wall, Moorgate-street, E.C.	do.
Demolition of Old Buildings, High-street North	East Ham U.D.C.	A. H. Campbell, M.Inst.C.E., Town Hall, East Ham, E.	do.
Retort House, etc.	Renfrew Town Council	Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Renfrew	do.
Materials and Carting	Glasgow Corporation	W. A. Chamen, Engineer, 75, Waterloo-street, Glasgow	do.
Private Improvement Works at Swinton-terrace	Halifax Highways Committee	J. Lord, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Halifax	do.
Materials	Glasgow Corporation	D. M'Coll, City-chambers, 64, Cochrane-street, Glasgow	do.
*Widening and Surface Draining of Scott's-lane	Beckenham U.D.C.	Council's Surveyor, Beckenham	do.
Piling, etc., New Southern Outfall	Bridlington Sanitary Committee	E. R. Matthews, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Bridlington	April 26
Five Pairs and Two Single Cottages, Glencullen	Rathdown No. 1 R.D.C.	P. Cunnian, Clerk, Loughlinstown, Ireland	do.
Macadam Road, etc., N. Park-grove, Roundhay	Leeds Corporation	City Engineer's Office, Municipal Buildings, Leeds	do.
Materials, Electricity Department	Govan Town Council	T. C. Parsons, Burgh Electrical Engineer, Helen-street, Govan	do.
Painting, etc., Mills, Offices, Cottages, and Stables	Sowerby Bridge Flour Society	Manager, Walton-street, Sowerby Bridge	do.
Painting and Decorating Board Room and Offices	do.	do.	do.
Sewage Disposal Works, etc.	Bowdon U.D.C.	J. Newton, Son, & Bayley, Engineers, 17, Cooper-st., Manchester	do.
Deck Bridges	Secretary of State for India	Director General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.	do.
Carriage Underframes and Body Ironwork	do.	do.	do.
Cast-Iron Pipes	Derwent Valley Water Board	E. Sandeman, Engineer's Office, Bamford, via Sheffield	do.
Stripp. & Reslat. 22 Houses, Jesmond av., Man'ham	.....	G. C. Gamble, Architect, Ilkley	do.
Additions to Trafalgar Inn, Dartmouth	Mrs. M. Walls	E. H. Back, Architect and Surveyor, Dartmouth	do.
Street Works, Albert-street, Church street, etc.	Droylsden U.D.C.	C. Hall, Surveyor, 10, Ashton-road, Droylsden	April 27
Reconstruct'n, Golden Hillock-rd. Bridge, Small Heath	Public Works Com'tee., Birmingham	J. Price, City Surveyor, Council House, Birmingham	do.
Steam Rolling Roads	South Stoneham R.D.C.	E. T. Westlake, Clerk, 20, Portland-street, Southampton	do.
Carting Gravel and Flints	do.	do.	do.
Flints	do.	W. J. Potter, District Surveyor, "Glenroy," Swaythling	do.
Residence and Outbuildings at Cusop, Hay	.....	R. T. Griffiths, Hay	do.
Rails	Gt. Southern & Western Ry. (Ireland)	Engineer, Inchicore, Dublin	do.
Steel Bull-headed Rails	East India Railway Co.	C. W. Young, Secretary, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C.	do.
Carting Materials	Cannock R.D.C.	H. M. Whitehead, Surveyor's Office, Penkridge, Stafford	do.
Getting and Boating Slag	do.	do.	do.
Siphon under the New River, Bounds Green-road	Wood Green U.D.C.	C. J. Gunyon, Engineer to Council, Town Hall, Wood Green	do.
Double-Cylinder Water Ballast Horse Roller	do.	do.	do.
Disinfectants	do.	A. E. Adams, Sanitary Inspector, Town Hall, Wood Green	do.
Limestone, Granite, and Tar Macadam	Ilkley U.D.C.	The Surveyor, Council Offices, Ilkley	do.
Works to Labourers' Cottages in Tallaget, etc.	S. Dublin R.D.C.	T. J. Bryce, Clerk and Surveyor to Council, 1, James's-st., Dublin	do.
Buildings at Gasworks, Thompson-street	Stockton-on-Tees Corporation	Manager's Office, Gasworks, Stockton-on-Tees	do.
5,728 Creosoted Sleepers, Chat Moss, etc.	Manchester Cleansing Committee	R. Williamson, Town Hall, Manchester	do.
Antfall Sewer, etc., Morton-street, Portobello	Edinburgh City Council	Burgh Engineer, City-chambers, Edinburgh	April 28
Catholic Hall, Carrickmacross	Rev. A. Maguire	Parochial House, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan	do.
Hotel, Bradfield, Essex	Messrs. Steward & Patteson	J. W. Start, Architect and Surveyor, Colchester	do.
Station Buildings, Donegal to Ballyshannon	Donegal Railway Co.	A. Mc. C. Stewart, Engineer, 5, Castle-street, Londonderry	do.
Electrical Plant, Longdendale	Manchester Waterworks Committee	Secretary, Waterworks Office, Town Hall, Manchester	do.
Paving, etc.	Dewsbury Corporation	Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Dewsbury	do.
Fireclay Retorts, Bricks, etc.	Belfast Gas Committee	At the Gasworks	do.
Paving Streets	Gateshead Corporation	J. Bower, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Gateshead	do.
Flagging, Draining, etc., Philips-park	Manchester Parks Committee	City Architect, Town Hall, Manchester	do.
Terracing Boys' Playgr'd & Flagging, etc., Queen's-pk.	do.	do.	do.
Rebuilding Quarry Arms, Aberbargoed	.....	G. Kenshole, Architect, Station-road, Bargoed	do.
Laying Concrete Floors at Cattle Market	Bristol Cattle Market Trustees	P. Addie, Council House, Bristol	do.
Jobbing Work (Police Department)	Glasgow Corporation	Office of Public Works, City Chambers, 64, Cochrane-st., Glasgow	do.
Granolithic Paving of Footways, Portobello	Edinburgh Roads Department	Mr. Proudfoot, City-road Surveyor, City Chambers, Glasgow	do.
Granolithic Paving in City	do.	do.	do.
*Public Underground Convenience	Hackney Borough Council	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.	do.
*Supply of Timber	Ordnance Survey	Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton	do.
Basement, Municipal Buildings, Market-street	Leigh Corporation	J. C. Prestwich, Architect, Bradshawgate-chambers, Leigh	April 29
Four Houses, Manor Royal Estate, Halifax	.....	R. Horsfall & Son, Architects, 22a, Commercial-street, Halifax	do.
Tar	Denton U.D.C.	J. C. Smith, Gas Engineer, Denton, near Manchester	do.
Making-up of Goring-road, Steyning, Sussex	.....	F. Slaughter, Council Offices, New Shoreham	do.
Chapel and Classrooms, Victoria-street, Rashcliffe	.....	B. Stocks, Architect, St. Peter's-street, Huddersfield	do.
Whinstone and Slag	Thirsk R.D.C.	C. McC. Swarbreck, Clerk, Thirsk	do.
Wrightwork Fittings, Anderston Free Library	Glasgow Corporation	Stewart & Paterson, Architects, 14, Blythswood-square, Glasgow	do.
*Coastguard Station at Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire	Admiralty	Works Department, Admiralty, 21, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.	do.
*Coastguard Station at Whitby, Yorkshire	do.	do.	do.
Branch Shop, Stoke-road, Slough	Co-operative Society, Ltd.	W. T. Whalley, Secretary, Society Office, 190, High-street, Slough	April 30
Four Shelter Seats on Sea Front	Deal U.D.C.	T. C. Golder, Borough Surveyor, 23, Queen-street, Deal	do.
Schools, Calton-road, Gloucester	Gloucester Education Committee	W. B. Wood, Architect, 12, Queen-street, Gloucester	do.
Water Tower, Ringsfield Pumping Station, Beccles	Waterworks Co.	Waterworks Office, Exchange-square, Beccles	do.
500 yds. of 3-in. C.I. Water Mains	Maldon Borough Council	T. R. Swales, Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Malden	do.
Two Houses, Graigwen-road, Pontypridd	.....	A. O. Evans, Architect, Pontypridd	do.
Stores (Water Department)	Glasgow Corporation	J. R. Sutherland, Water Engineer, 45, John-street, Glasgow	do.
Alterations, etc., Rowilly-road Infants' School	Barry U.D.C.	G. A. Birkenhead, Architect, Caledonian-chambers, Cardiff	May 2
Two Houses, Park-road, Cwmpare, near Treorchy	Messrs. Jones & Thickens	D. Jones, 231, Park-road, Cwmpare	do.
Sixteen Houses, Park-road, Cwmpare	Park-road Building Club	Park Hotel, Cwmpare	do.
Reb'ld'g Hotel de Ville, etc., Inf'y, etc., King-st., Leeds	.....	T. Winn & Sons, Architects, 92, Albion-street, Leeds	do.
Bl'ck'sm'ths & Offi. Premises, Land's-la. to Albion-pl.	.....	do.	do.
Making-up Cambridge-road	Frinton-on-Sea U.D.C.	E. M. Bate, Surveyor, Council Offices, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex	do.
Sewering and Making-up Roads	do.	do.	do.
Construction of Sewers, Raglan-road and Oxford-road	do.	do.	do.
Class-rooms and Hall, Sedbergh School	The Governors	Wright & Son, Surveyors, Lancaster	do.
Timber	Lewisham Guardians	Union Offices, 286, High-street, Lewisham, S.E.	do.
600 Tons of Granite	Loughton U.D.C.	District Surveyor to Council, Loughton, Essex	do.
Tar Paving	do.	do.	do.
5,000 Tons of Granite	Newmarket R.D.C.	S. J. Ennion, Clerk, Newmarket	do.
Materials, Team Labour, and Steam Rolling	Billericay R.D.C.	F. E. Ennals, Surveyor, Brentwood	do.
Painting, etc., Hospital, Heswall	W. Derby & Foxteth-pk. Hos. Com.	C. H. Lancaster, Arch., Brougham-ter., W. Derby-rd., Liverpool	do.
*Erection of Workshops and Stores, Neepsend	Sheffield United Gas Light Co.	Company's Engineer, Commercial-street, Sheffield	do.
*General Stores	S. India Railway Company	H. W. Notman, 55, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.	May 3
Locomotive Stores	do.	do.	do.
Roofing	do.	do.	do.
Carting Broken Granite	Steyning West R.D.C.	E. Cripps, Council Offices, New Shoreham	do.
Tiles, etc.	Southern Mahratta Railway Co.	E. G. Thornton, Sec., 46, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W.	do.
Road Materials	Uckfield U.D.C.	C. Dawson, Clerk, Uckfield	do.
Timber Groyne	Dover Town Council	H. E. Stilgoe, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Dover	do.
Shop Fittings, St. Leonard's-road, Windsor	Co-operative Society	S. M. Wyborn, Architect, Park-chambers, Sheel-street, Windsor	do
Open-air Sea-water Bath, Carnarvon	The Corporation	E. Hall, Borough Engineer's Office, Guildhall, Carnarvon	do.
Road Materials	King's Lynn Corporation	H. J. Weaver, Borough Surveyor, King's Lynn	do.
*New Post Office, Woodford Green	Commissioners of H.M. Works, etc.	J. Wager, H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.	do.
*Road Materials	Borough of Bromley	Borough Engineer, Municipal Offices, Bromley, Kent	do.
Roofs, Limerick Terminus	Gt. South'n & Western Ry., Ireland	Engineer, Inchicore, Dublin	May 4

CONTRACTS.—*Continued.*

Nature of Work or Materials.	By whom Advertised.	Forms of Tender, &c., supplied by	Tenders to be Delivered
Underground Convenience	Blackpool Corporation	J. S. Brodie, Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Blackpool	May 4
Aboveground Convenience	do.	do.	do.
Stores, Stables, and Cottage, Pear Tree Estate	Heston and Isleworth U.D.C.	P. G. Parkman, Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Hounslow	do.
*Repairs to Chimney Stacks, Leavesden Asylum	Metropolitan Asylums Board	Office of Board, Embankment, E.C.	do.
Covered Service Reservoir, Gorset Hill	Southport Water Board	H. Rolfe & Son, Engineers, 8, Victoria-street, Westminster	do.
*P'viding & Sett. about 1,800 ft. Norwegian Gran., etc. Materials	Wanstead U.D.C.	Council Offices, Wanstead, N.E.	do.
*Five Sets of Rollers	Andover R.D.C.	J. Wormald, District Surveyor, Andover	May 5
Gasholder, Broadstairs	Borough of Camberwell	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.	do.
Additions, etc., Ruthin County School for Girls	Ash-next-Sandwich Gas Co.	F. Higginson, Engineer, Gas Office, Alexandra-road, Broadstairs	May 6
Condensing Plant, Electricity Department	The Governors	E. Roberts, Clerk, Record-street, Ruthin	May 7
Rebuilding Miner's Arms, Craig-y-Tewgoed, Cwmavon	Wallasey U.D.C.	J. A. Crowther, Engineer, Seaview-road, Liscard, Cheshire	do.
Carburetted Water Gas Instal'n, Granton Gas Works	E. E. Bevan	J. Book Rees, Architect, Neath	do.
Mortuary, River-lane, Thames-st.	Edinburgh and Leith Gas Commrs.	W. R. Herring, Engineer and Manager	May 9
Electricity Works Plant	Prop. Com., Kingst'n-'-Th'mes Corp	Borough Surveyor, Kingston-on-Thames	do.
Making-up Wright-road, etc.	Dublin Lighting Committee	Spencer Harty, City Engineer, City Hall, Dublin	do.
Two Filter Beds, etc., St. Clement, Cornwall	Chelmsford R.D.C.	H. G. Warne, Surveyor, Avenue-chambers, Chelmsford	do.
*Carnegie Free Library	Truro Water Co.	J. Mansergh & Sons, Engineers, 5, Victoria-street, Westminster	do.
*Roadmaking and Paving Works	Southall-Norwood U.D.C.	Reginald Brown, A.M.I.C.E., Public Offices, Southall	do.
Stores	Hanwell U.D.C.	Council Surveyor, Hanwell, W.	do.
1,000 Galvanised Steel Sanitary Pails	Richmond Main Sewerage Board	W. Fairley, Engineer, West Hill-road, Kew Gardens, S.W.	May 10
1,000 Galvanised Steel Ashbins	Warrington Sanitary Works Com.	Cleansing Superintendent, Cen. San. Depot, Howley, Warrington	do.
Forty-four Workmen's Cottages at Little Bray	do.	do.	do.
Ten Workmen's Cottages Adjacent to Town Hall	Bray U.D.C.	C. H. N. Sutter, Surveyor and Architect to Council, Bray, Ireland	do.
*Making-up Street	do.	do.	do.
*New Sorting Office, Old Swan, Liverpool	West Ham Borough Council	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, West Ham, E.	do.
Isolation Hospital, etc., Badsley Moorlane, Rotherham	H.M. Office of Works	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.	May 12
Stone and Concrete Boat Pier at Gills Haven	The Corporation	J. Platts, County Borough Architect, High-street, Rotherham	May 13
*Enlargement, etc., of Church, Totland Bay	Caithness County Council	E. K. Carmichael, Engineer, 8, North Bank-street, Edinburgh	May 14
1,500 Tons of Unbroken Whinstone	The Committee	Percy Stone, Architect, Newport, Isle of Wight	do.
Switch Gear, L.C.C. Tramways	Great Driffield U.D.C.	G. B. Tonge, Clerk, Great Driffield	do.
Electric Light and Power, Contract No. 10	The L.C.C.	County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.	May 17
*Engineering, etc., Works, Leavesden Asylum	Kilmarnock Corporation	Town Clerk, Kilmarnock	do.
Electrical Plant	Metropolitan Asylums Board	Office of Board, Embankment, E.C.	do.
Pumping Machin'y, etc., Sewerage Wks., Markfield-rd.	Ayr District Lunacy Board	W. Maxwell Stewart, Engineer, 55, West Regent-street, Glasgow	May 20
*New Schools	Tottenh'm, etc., Joint Drainage Com.	P. E. Murphy & W. H. Prescott, Eng'rs, 712, High-rd., Tottenham	May 24
Rolling Stock	Gloucester Education Committee	W. B. Wood, Architect, 12, Queen-street, Gloucester	May 28
Detached Residence, Middleton Estate, Ilkley	Royal Siamese State Railways	C. Rivett-Carnac, 23, Ashburn-place, S.W.	Aug. 15
Two Cottages at Chapeltown		W. J. Morley & Son, Architects, Bradford	No date.
10,000 Yards of Mains	Wetherby District Water Co.	R. Mitchell, 17, Haymarket, Sheffield	do.
Alterations to Premises, English-street, Carlisle		J. H. Rhodes, 16, Park-lane, Leeds	do.
Thirty-one Houses in Newport	H. Duckham	J. F. H. Harriman, Architect, 26, Castle-street, Carlisle	do.
Additions to St. Peter's Church, Wallingford	Rev. S. A. Cox	Swash & Bain, Architects, Midland Bank-chambers., Newport, Mon.	do.
Fourteen Houses at Sowerby Bridge		Rev. S. A. Cox, St. Peter's Rectory, Wallingford	do.
*100 Loads of Top Dressing for Football Fields	Northern Polytechnic Institute	J. Crawshaw, Architect, Eccleshill, Bradford	do.
Pitch and Creosote Oil	Manchester Paving Committee	Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway, N.	do.
Pair Semi-detached Villas, Heaton-grove, Bradford		Chief Clerk, Highways Department, Town Hall, Manchester	do.
Electric Lighting, Brora, N.B.	The Committee	Adkin & Hill, Architects, Prudential-buildings, Bradford	do.
		J. Ross, Secretary, Brora	do.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

Nature of Appointment.	By whom Advertised.	Salary.	Applications to be in
*One Electrical and One Mechanical Draughtsman	Metropolitan Asylums Board	125*l.*	May 2
*Trigonometrical Surveyor	Ipswich Corporation	2*l.* per week	May 4
*Assistant Examiners in Patent Office	Civil Service Examination	Not stated	June 30
*Director of Barrack Construction	War Office	1,500*l.*	No date.
*Deputy Director of Barrack Construction	do.	1,200*l.*	do.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this Number. *Contracts*, iv. vi. viii. x. *Public Appointments*, xix.

TENDERS—*Continued from page* 451.

LLANDAFF.—For the erection of a Presbyterian church in Hawthorn-road, for the Building Committee. Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, architect, Queen's-chambers, Queen-street, Cardiff, and Llandaff:—

J. H. Thomas	£1,896	0	0	Jenkins & Harry	£1,756	15	6
F. Thomas	1,805	0	0				
W. G. James	1,795	10	0				
E. Williams	1,774	14	6	S. Shail, Station-road, Llandaff*	1,675	0	0

LONDON.—For internal and external painting and cleaning at the North Eastern Hospital, St. Ann's-road, South Tottenham, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Mr. W. T. Hatch, Engineer to the Board:—

E. Antill & Sons	£4,806	16	10	J. M. Turnpenney	1,820	10	9
Pollard & Beard	2,401	0	0	W. Dudley	1,820	5	0
E. D. Pearcy	2,253	0	0	T. Carr	1,765	0	0
R. Athey	2,204	11	4	M. McCarthy	1,688	0	0
P. McCarthy	2,191	0	0	E. Proctor & Son	1,628	0	0
T. Cole	2,143	0	0	A. H. Inns	1,609	18	0
H. C. Horswill	2,090	0	0	Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, S'th Lambeth-road, S.W.*	1,584	0	0
Lake & Son	2,089	0	0				
F. W. Harris	2,003	0	0				
J. Groves	1,981	0	0				
Vigor & Co.	1,940	0	0	T. French	1,362	17	10

LONDON.—For external painting and cleaning, Eastern Hospital, The Grove, Homerton, N.E., for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Mr. W. T. Hatch, Engineer to the Board:—

H. Bonneam	£1,704	2	8	F. W. Harris	£797	0	0
A. G. Rossiter & Co.	1,507	19	6	Vigor & Co.	796	0	0
F. Islip	1,499	5	6	T. Cole	778	13	10
H. Robinson	1,075	11	0	A. H. Inns.	749	12	0
P. McCarthy	991	0	0	T. Carr	749	0	0
G. Wales & Co., Ltd.	979	4	0	E. Proctor & Son	745	0	0
J. J. Richards	955	11	9	B. E. Nightingale	736	0	0
E. D. Pearcey	924	0	0	Higgs & Hill, Ltd., Crown Works, South Lambeth-road, S.W.*	678	0	0
R. Athey	892	10	7				
J. Spencer	868	6	0				
H. C. Horswill	849	0	0	T. French	575	5	6

LONDON.—For erecting new sorting office at Finsbury Park, for the Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings:—

Richardson Bros.	£4,196	0	0	E. Brown & Son	£3,046	13	6
General Builders	3,993	0	0	Wilkinson Bros.	3,008	0	0
Woollaston Bros.	3,800	0	0	Rowley Bros.	3,000	0	0
J. Lidstone & Son	3,530	0	0	J. Chessum & Sons	2,998	0	0
C. Dearing & Son	3,259	0	0	J. Appleby & Sons	2,970	0	0
F. G. Minter	3,193	0	0	Leslie & Co., Ltd.	2,955	0	0
J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	3,180	0	0	C. Ansell	2,950	0	0
B. E. Nightingale	3,145	0	0	J. Willmott & Sons	2,928	0	0
J. Shelbourne & Co.	3,087	0	0	L. Whitehead & Co., Ltd.	2,924	0	0
Speechley & Smith	3,075	0	0	Foster Bros.	2,844	0	0
C. P. Roberts	3,070	0	0	Cowley & Drake	2,882	0	0
W. H. Lorden & Son	3,049	0	0	Aldridge & Son	2,870	0	0
				F. Willmott	2,829	0	0
				C. North	2,787	0	0

LONDON.—For sewer and drain work and materials, for the Hackney Borough Council. Mr. Norman Scorgie, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Hackney, N.E.:—

	For one year. Per cent. above printed schedule of prices.	For two years. Per cent. above printed schedule of prices.	For three years. Per cent. above printed schedule of prices.
J. A. Dunmore	30	30	30
T. Adams	19	17	17
E. H. Jackson	17½	16	15
D. R. Paterson	10½	10	9
G. Porter	7½	7½	7½
C. W. Killingback & Co.	7	7	7
R. Ballard, Ltd.	5	—	—
			Per cent. below printed schedule of prices.
G. J. Anderson, 26, North-st., Poplar, E.*	At schedule prices.	At schedule prices.	2½

LONDON.—For repairs and redecoration at the Norwood Schools, for the Guardians of the Poor of Lambeth. Mr. S. R. J. Smith, architect, 15, York-buildings Adelphi, W.C.:—

W. A. King, Melbourne-square, Brixton* £182

MANSFIELD.—For pulling down buildings and forming, metalling, paving, and sewering Elm Tree-yard, Pelham-street, and Newgate-lane, for the Corporation. Mr. R. Frank Vallance, Borough Surveyor:—

Elm Tree-yard.

J. Greenwood, Mansfield* £630 0 0

Pelham-street and Newgate-lane.

H. Bennett, Mansfield* £1,152 10 8

MARGATE.—For internal and external painting and cleaning works at East Cliff House, Cliftonville, Margate, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Mr. W. T. Hatch, Engineer to the Board:—

T. Foat & Son	£395	10	0	J. Brown & Son, Clifton-street, Margate*	£183	0	0
T. Horne & Co.	198	0	0				

MELTON MOWBRAY.—For the erection of hospital and buildings on the Scalford-road, for the Melton and Belvoir Hospital Committee. Mr. E. Jeeves, architect, Nottingham-street, Melton Mowbray:—

F. Read	£12,929	9	8	T. Fish & Sons	£8,894	0	0
W. Woodsend	9,795	0	0	E. Clarke	8,893	10	0
C. Barnes	9,473	0	0	Haskard, Rudkin, & Beck	8,882	0	0
J. E. Johnson & Son	9,394	0	0	Nichols Bros.	8,833	6	11
F. Messom	9,160	1	8	T. H. Harper	8,617	16	2
J. Hutchinson & Son	9,112	0	0	C. Wright	8,470	19	10
W. Maule & Co.	9,089	19	11	E. Frisby	7,835	0	0
H. Vickers & Son	9,065	0	0	T. & H. Denman, Melton Mowbray*	7,795	0	0
J. Freer	8,953	13	8				
Thompson & Sons	8,896	18	0				

PLYMOUTH.—For drainage and other works at the workhouse, for the Guardians. Mr. H. J. Snell, architect, 11, The Crescent, Plymouth:—

T. May	£2,316	0	0	G. B. Turpin	£1,661	0	0
R. H. B. Neal, Ltd.	2,293	0	0	S. Roberts	1,631	0	0
J. Crockerell	1,893	4	10	W. C. Shaddock	1,567	11	0
J. H. Blackell & Son	1,859	0	0	Pearn Bros.	1,540	0	0
W. E. Blake	1,847	10	0	T. Shaddock, Furze Hill-road*	1,522	2	0
J. Paynter	1,796	0	2				

REDHILL.—For new public house "The Flying Scud," Earlswood, Redhill, for Messrs. Mellersh & Neale, Ltd. Mr E. Penfold, architect, Reigate :—

W. F. Wilkinson	£1,620 0 0	C. Parsons	£1,407 0 0
A. B. Wiles	1,450 0 0	J. King & Son	1,363 0 0
C. Nightingale & Sons	1,430 0 0	J. Waycott ..	1,288 8 0
Buckland & Waters	1,410 0 0	E. Worssell ..	1,240 0 0
		G. Elsey & Sons	1,146 0 0
		S. Jeal	1,145 0 0

REIGATE.—For church room and gymnasium, Blechingley, near Reigate, for the trustees of the Church Room Charity. Mr. E. Penfold, architect, Reigate :—

A. King & Son	£1,099 0 0	G. Elsey & Sons	£1,000 0 0
R. Wallace ..	1,085 6 10	J. King & Son	940 0 0
F. J. Webb	1,084 17 3	J. J. Pink ..	939 10 0
Buckland & Waters ..	1,022 0 0	S. Jeal	850 0 0

REIGATE.—For gardener's cottage and additions to Pendel, near Reigate, for Jarvis Kenrick, Esq. Mr. E. Penfold, architect, Reigate :—

R. Wallace'	£619 0	T. English & Son.	£483 10
J. King & Son ..	500 0	S. Jeal	460 0
J. J. Pink	487 0		

REIGATE.—For septic tank, filter bed, and effluent drain, with other work, Isolation Hospital, for Reigate Rural District Council. Mr. E. Penfold, architect, Reigate :—

T. Wickens ..	£808 0 0	G. S. Faulkner	£736 7 7
C. Nightingale & Sons	807 0 0	S. Jeal	730 0 0
G. Elsey & Sons	776 0 0	A. King & Son	701 8 10
Streeter & Todhunter.....	766 0 0	J. J. Pink	688 6 10
		G. Cummins & Sons	682 6 0

REIGATE.—For three houses, Croydon-road, Reigate, for T. Pither, Esq. Mr. E. Penfold, architect, Reigate :—

J. King & Son	£1,840	C. Parsons	£1,590
A. G. Lovell	1,794	G. Elsey & Sons ..	1,565
J. Waycott	1,785	S. Jeal	1,562
W. Wickman	1,744		

ROSSETT.—For the erection of a police-house, out-offices, and wall, for Denbighshire County Council. Mr. R. Lloyd Williams, County Surveyor, Denbigh :—

W. D. Simmons & Son	£735 3 5	R. Rowley	£645 0 0
J. T. Jones	675 0 0	R. Williams ..	644 3 8
J. Johnson	675 0 0	P. Edwards ..	610 0 0
G. Wright & Sons	650 0 0	R. Randles, Marford, Wrexham* ..	578 18 4

SHEFFIELD.—For the erection of two sale shops, dwelling houses, stabling, etc., at corner of Willey-street and Wicker, for Mr. Friedrich. Messrs. Hall & Fenton, architects, 14, St. James'-row, Sheffield :—

J. & H. Wheen ..	£2,700	T. Gray & Son	£2,357
H. Freckingham ..	2,630	E. & W. Oxley	2,319
J. W. Winter	2,600	J. Masson	2,302
J. White & Son ..	2,540	H. Watkinson	2,220
J. Bertram	2,501	H. White, Washington-road*	2,195
Vasey & Son	2,489	M. Hancock	2,038
Dyson & Son	2,439		
Moore Bros.	2,420		

[Lowest separate tenders, £2,433 12s.]

TUTBURY.—For the connexion of house drains to new system of sewerage, for the Rural District Council. Messrs. Willcox & Raikes, engineers, Union-chambers, 63, Temple-row, Birmingham :—

E. Boore, Smethwick, accepted on schedule of prices.

SHEFFIELD.—For crematorium, City-road Cemetery. Messrs. C. & C. M. Hatfield, architects, Cairns-chambers, 19, St. James-street, Sheffield. Mr. L. A. Frances, Surveyor, Imperial-chambers, and 8, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C. :—

Dyson & Son	£3,280 0 0	J. Eshelby & Son	£2,975 0 0
J. Walker	3,270 0 0	J. & H. Wheen	2,897 0 0
J. Fidler, Ltd.	3,230 0 0	Ash, Son, & Biggin	2,740 0 0
W. & A. Forsdyke	3,150 0 0	W. Nicholson & Son.....	2,674 0 0
A. Bradbury ..	3,080 0 0	D. O'Neill & Son, Sheffield*	2,480 0 0
J. Wright	3,078 3 8	Wilson & Rennington	2,397 0 0
J. Vasey & Son	3,000 0 0		
Works Construction Committee..	2,990 0 0		

TOTTENHAM.—For the erection of stables, Whit Hart-lane, Tottenham, N., for Messrs. Fremlin Bros., Brewers, Maidstone. Mr. Augustine C. Green, architect, 111, Fore-street, Edmonton, and 40, Bruce Castle-road, Tottenham :—

F. Bull	£2,225	J. Stewart.....	£1,827
Wallis & Son.....	1,989	J. Groves	1,795
J. Almond & Son..	1,950	A. Fairhead & Son	1,757
Mattock Bros.	1,897	A. Porter	1,683
W. Lawrence & Son	1,887	H. Knight & Son, Tottenham*	1,594
Elmore & Son	1,885		
A. Monk.....	1,856		

UDNY.—For additions and alterations to dwelling-house and steading at Manis of Bogfechil, Udny, Aberdeen, for A. Milne Leslie, Esq., of Auchinhuive, Udny. Mr. W. Davidson, architect, Ellon :—

Mason Work : Paterson & Marshall, Udny* ..	£77 15 0
Carpenter Work : J. Prosser, Straloch, Udny*	139 0 0
Slater Work : Wm. Gall & Sons, Newburgh* ..	75 0 0
Plaster Work : J. & R. Sievewright, Inverurie*	27 9 0

WALTHAMSTOW. — For extension to electric generating station, for the Urban District Council. Mr. G. W. Holmes, Engineer, Town Hall, Walthamstow :—

S. Palmer	£8,000 0 0	Wellerman Bros.....	£4,250 0 0
W. J. Maddison	7,872 0 0	W. Jones & Sons	4,200 0 0
J. E. Saunders	5,133 14 2	H. Lovatt ..	4,000 0 0
Holliday & Greenwood.	4,998 0 0	W. Lawrence & Sons....	3,987 0 0
Todd & Newman	4,955 0 0	Surveyor* ..	3,794 14 3
J. A. Nightingale	4,481 0 0	Rowley Bros.	3,786 0 0
		F. J. Coxhead	3,497 0 0

WILLESDEN.—For road making and paving works, Brentburst-road, Willesden, for the Willesden District Council. Mr. O. Claude Robson, Engineer, Public Offices, Dyne-road, Kilburn, N.W. :—

T. Adams	£769	D. R. Paterson	£745
W. Neave & Son....	765	B. Nowell & Co.	735
R. Ballard, Ltd.	745	F. Fowles, Willesden*	729

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